

In today's ordan Times...

inar on women, population: Page 2 Thful eye on weather, vag.

Is dilemma: Zionist or not: Page 4

wine up babies nn books; Page 5 ld Bank predicts gloom for 1980s;

> ons score in gliding: Page 7 s in Ulster, Page 8

An independent Arab political daily published by the lenden Press Foundation جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية تعليم من حليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الإربنية "الراي"

moderate and seas calm.

Today's Weather

It will be fair weather with north-westerly moderate winds. In Aqaba winds will be northerly

> Overnigh: Daytime High 30 38 35 38

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 30, Aqaba 38, Sunser tonight: 6:25 p.m. Sunrise tomorrow: 4:58 a.m.

: 6. Number 1728

AMMAN, MONDAY AUGUST 10, 1981 — SHAWWAL 10, 1401

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

ų plant nodernise

!, Aug. 9 (J.T.) — The il. Commercial and ral Company (Al Intaj) led a contract valued at for the modernisation nation of their Ruseifacuit production plant. itish firm Simon Food is the main contractor lesign, supply, crect and on a range of ingredients and automatic biscuit n equipment. Equipnandle and convey flour in bags and to receive, automatically weigh the ts into two mixers will be The contract also covers v to feed fats and chilled the mixers, a new 300me capacity Simonixer and equipment to gh. at a rate of 1,500 nes an hour, to two exist-

Biscuits, another British will be consultants on :t which is scheduled for n in March 1982.

ein receives researchers

N. Aug. 9 (Petra) -esty King Hussein at Al Hummar Palace ining the American h team under Mr.

Majesty the King I to the team the nents in the Middle ea and the historic and of the Palestine d the Jordanian pos-'ards achieving a comve and just peace. n the national prinproved by the Arab in Baghdad, Tunis and including Israel's al from the Arab upied in 1967 and the cing of the legitimate the Palestinian Arab to self-determination return of Arab

n to Arab sovereignty. dussein affirmed that tine issue is the central the Middle East and. mly way to achieve the and stability of the i find a just and honsolution of this issue.

sson says recognises tinian rights

Aug. 9 (R) — French linister Claude Cheywent farther than the Community's common e Middle East when he the right of the Palesple to state structures. son told a press con-Algiers, before leaving that the French Socialaent's position resulted FC symmit meeting in June last year. He said g recognised the Palests to a homeland.

to build peline s Saudi

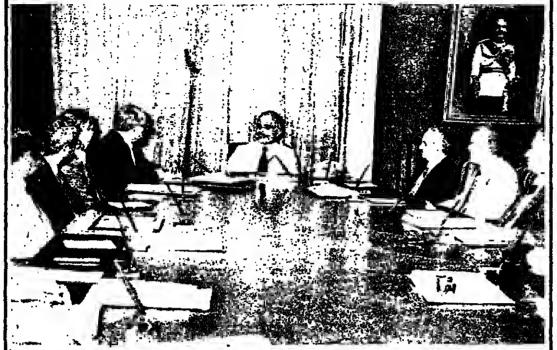
. Aug. 9 (R) — Iraq has build a pipeline from its oilfields across Saudi an export terminal on iea coast, the Middle omic Survey (MEES)

initiative survey, pub-leosia, called the deciientaus, involving a inge of direction in Jon of exports from the illichts.

I terminals in the Gulf. I Amaya and Mina Al badly damaged by Iraud naval action during nd even if the lighting n the terminals would time to repair, it said. cirre was reached with tragis had a plan to por export facilities on a basis through the use of e moorings, the survey

ich has only a very narnecessary exit papers. of coastline at the head and is now landlocked of the war, has always ems regarding the sectlets for its oil exports. aid the project for a the Red Sea was clearly spokesman said. a stretegic conception.

King presides over cabinet



His Majesty King Hussein presides over the cabinet meeting on Sunday (Petra Photos

AMMAN, Aug. 9 (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein presided over the cabinet meeting which lasted three hours at the prime minister's office at noon today. During the session, His Majesty the King made

a comprehensive analysis and an accurate assessment of the Arab situation in light of the recent developments in the area and the significance and the impact of these developments on the overall conditions in the area as well as inter-Arab relations and Arab-international relations. This was followed by a lengthy discussion in which the ministers participated on the various issues included in the analysis.

Prime Minister Mudar Badran reviewed the

dimensions and goals of the five-year development plan which will be discussed by representatives of the public and private sectors in an expanded symposium which will begin on Monday

and will last three days. The ministers reviewed the projects related to their sectors and His Majesty King Hussein gave his instructions on several social and economic issues of interest to the citizens directly and which are connected with the process of development in

Jordan in the various fields. At the beginning of the session, the prime minister welcomed His Majesty for presiding over the cabinet meeting.

New measures chalked out to maintain public health

AMMAN, Aug. 9 (Petra) - The Higher Public Safety Committee (HPSC) today decided to set up three technical sub-committees to help maintain public health in Amman. One of these suhcommittees will be charged with overseeing the store-owners build pavements in front of their stores. The second sub-committee will supervise the work of building retaining walls overlooking main streets in Amman, and the third subcommittee will be charged with controlling sanitary conditions in restaurants and hotels, especially in densly populated areas and poor districts. The third sub-committee will be empowered to impound the licences of violators.

The HPSC decided that these three sub-

committees should pursue their work everyday and on a continual basis. It also decided that all public utilities should have proper lavatories which also should be found in all car parks and market places

Interior Minister Suleiman Arar, who chaired the meeting, said the HPSC teams should ensure that these decisions are implemented and that they should also remove all farm animals found within the capital's boundaries to areas away from residential districts.

Amman Mayor Isam Ajlouni announced that the municipality is forming a special office to ensure that all stores and public places acquire sanitary facilities as a pre-condition for renewing their

Flights had 'never been safer' transportation secretary claims

The U.S. flight system is operating at maximum safety despite the sacking of 12,000 striking air controllers, the government said

Transportation Secretary Drew Lewis said the airways had "never been safer" and denied that luck had prevented an accident.

Because of the lower traffic

61 French to leave Iran today

PARIS, Aug. 9 (R) - French nationals prevented from leaving Tehran by an Islamic prosecutor last week are expected to be allowed to board a plane at 1230 local time (1400 GMT) tomorrow to return to France, a French presidential spokes-

man said today. A group of 61 will board Iran-Air Flight 735 for Loudon, which will make n special landing at Paris since no direct Paris flights are scheduled from Tehran tomorrow.

The French were advised in leave by President Francois Mitterrand after demonstrations against France granting asylum to former Iranian president Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr. But the prosecutor stopped those who tried to leave on the grounds that they lacked

A second group of 75 French nationals are expected to fly no Wednesday, leaving two people at the French embassy in Tehran, but flight times are not yet known, a foreign ministry

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (R) - levels we don't have the con-, before the system was fully gestion and planes are spaced at greater distances," he said in a television interview. "The utmost concern ... is safety. We are not

> Mr. Lewis said supervisors, military personnel and 5.000 non-striking controllers were keeping 75 per cent of the country's daily 14,200 flights in the air. President Reagan dismissed the

going to cut any corners."

strikers after they walked out last Monday in defiance of a ban on strikes by federal workers.

Mr. Lewis said flights probably would be limited to 75 per cent until Sept. 8 and he estimated it would take six months to 11/2 years

restored. He said the public would be inconvenienced only very slightly

and that the economic impact would not be of major significance. Mr. Lewis ruled out any further

negotiations with Robert Poli. president of the Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organisation (PATCO), who suggested more talks vesterday.

He said support of the strike by foreign air controllers had caused some slight disruption in France but the indication was that all U.S. planes were landing and taking off

Fahd to call off visit to U.S. unless Reagan changes Mideast policy

JEDDAH, Aug. 91R1 — Saudi Crown Prince Faho will call off a visit to the United States in October unless Washington guarantees radical changes in its Middle East policy, the Saudi newspaper Ash Sharq Al Awsat reported today.

The newspaper, which is published in London and Jeddah, quoted

Saudi diplomatic sources as saving the guarantees had to include U.S. recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organisation [PLO] as sole representative of the Palestinians. The visit would also hinge on recognition of Palestinian rights to a

homeland, Israeli withdrawal from Arab territories occupied in 1967 and final congressional approval of the sale of U.S. Advance Warning And Control Systems (AWACS) aircraft to Saudi Arabia, the U.S. diplomatic sources have said Prince Fahd was due to visit the

United States later this year, but there has been no official Saudi Crown Prince Fahd in an interview with the official Saudi press agency on Friday urged the United States to change its Middle East

policy radically to include PLO recognition. The U.S. administration has refused to recognise the PLO, which it regards as a terrorist organisation, unless it in turn recognises Israel. Saudi Arabia wants to buy five AWACS as part of an arms package that includes advanced equipment for its F-15 fighters, but there is strong opposition to the deal from Israel and its lobby in the U.S.

Arabs hail Saudi peace plan as Israel says 'unacceptable'

The plan which was viewed by

Western diplomats as a possible

process was generally seen hy

government-influenced daily Al

just and comprehensive," adding

The official U.A.E. daily Al

Ittihad warned that it was time "to

stop waiting for foreign initiatives

because no solution to the Arab

problem could come from Ameri-

The Kuwaiti daily "Al Rai Al

Aam" while praising Prince

Fahd's peace formula warned that

"if the United States did not

respond to the Saudi demand it

will prove that it is the biggest

Israel" in its aggressive policies.

can or any other foreign country."

that "if recognised, it would con-

stitute an independent basis for

peace in the Middle East."

Arab states as a step forward.

BEIRUT, Aug. 9 (Agencies) — Several Arab states and the Palestine Liberation Organisation today welcomed Saudi Arabia's Crown Prince Fahd's blueprint for peace in the Middle East while Israel rejected the plan, saying it was nothing new.

Abu Jihad, deputy commander of the Al Assifah forces, a branch of Fatah, the PLO's main group, said while on a visit to Kuwait that he welcomed "as extremely important and positive" Prince Fahd's statement, especially his criticism of U.S. policies in the Middle East.

"In these days, when the United States is supporting the Zionist enemy with all its strength, a strong Arab outcry is needed against the U.S. administration and its schemes," the Palestinian leader added

Prince Fahd disclosed the eight-point plan to the Saudi News Agency on Friday to coincide with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's isit to the United States for the resumption of the Camp David peace talks and the question of Palestinian autonomy, rejected by most Arab states.

Prince Fahd's peace plan calls for the recognition of Israel's right to "live in peace" in return for an independent Palestinian state.

DM 5 million loan approved by ACC board

AMMAN, Aug. 9 (Petra) -The Agricultural Credit Corporation's (ACC's1 board chairman has been authorised by the ACC board to sign an agreement with the West German foreign aid agency (KFW1 to obtain a DM 5 million loan to finance the corporation's projects in Jordan.

The board also decided to go ahead with negotiations for obtaining a \$10 million loan from the International Fund for Agricultural Development to be relent to farmers in the country.

The board announced today that it has approved loans totalline JD 580,000 to 75 farmers in the country. The loans, it said, will be used to finance drilling and operating artesian wells in the northern Badia reg-ion, irrigation schemes in the Jordan Valley, projects for promoting animal wealth in addition to two loans for establishing an olive oil press and a nursery for producing saplings and vegetable seeds in the Jordan Valley region. According to the ACC's deputy director, the ACC board has so far this year granted loans to farmers totalling JD 3.25 million.

Zarqa projects allocated funds

ZARQA, Aug. 9 (Petra) - A follow-up committee, authorised to carry our development projects in Zarqa district, today decided to start implementing a number of projects, allocating necessary

Committee chairman Salem Al Qudah said that JD 100,000 will go into the construction of a conference hall at the Zarqa Municipality and a public library on municipality premises along the Zarqa-Mafraq road. The committee has earmarked JD 10,000 for the Ruseifa Municipality. JD 5,000 for each of the Hashemiyen, Sukhneh, and Dultel municipalities and smaller funds to promote sports clubs and social centres in the Zarqa district.

According to Mr. Qudah, who is also the Zarqa district governor. funds have been allocated for opening four health centres in Jabal Faisal, Jabal Al Ruseifa, and the districts of Wadi Al Hajar and Janna'a in Zarga.

The committee comprising of members of the National Consultative Council in the Zarga district, the Zarqa mayor and the president of the city's chamber of commerce, has received the blueprints and general designs for all projects to be implemented in the Zarqa region at a total cost of

front opposed to the Camp David agreement between Israel and Egypt, made no comment on the proposed Saudi plan.

the world's largest oil exporting nation, had lost its patience with U.S. policies in the Middle East. In Kuwait, the government influence daily "Al Qabas" said of the Saudi plan "these are words

The independent Lebanese

daily An Nahar said Saudi Arabia.

that have expressed the hopes and substitute for the Camp David thoughts of 150 million Arabs and that have drawn a guiding line for joint Arab action that is more The United Arab Emirates coherent and more efficient." Fajr described the blueprint as

Israelis reject: 'Nothing new'

Israeli newspapers, describing the points as a plan, gave prominence to reports of Prince Fahd's statement put out by the official Saudi Press Agency on Friday.

But Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir told the afternoon daily Yediot Aharonot: "There is nothing new in the plan. Even the implied Saudi willingness to recognise Israel is not new. The plan and all its details are dangerous to Israel. We rejected it in the past and we reject it now."

Arab enemy and it stands behind Prince Fahd had said a settlement could be achieved on the The Qatari independent daily basis of eight principles laid down Al Rayah said Prince Fahd's by the United Nations. These statement "opens a new stage included Israel's withdrawal from towards the building of a new occupied Arab territory, establunified Arab strategy." Another ishment of a Palestinian state with Qatari English-language news-Jerusalem as its capital and affirpaper the independent Gulf mation of the right of the people of Times, warned the United States the region to live in peace.

"These principles which I have that its interests in the Middle East were subject to danger." if it conincationed are not of my authorship or initiation but are the resoltinued its support of Israel..." Syria, a member of the hardline utions issued by the United

urity Council or the General Assembly," the prince had said.

Two prominent leaders of the opposition Labour Party rejected most of the points mentioned by Prince Fahd hur welcomed the part which spoke of the right of people of the region to live in peace.

Party leader Shimon Peres told Yediot: "The plan includes one new element -- willingness to reach peace with Israel. The other points, such as a return to 1967 borders, establishment of a Palestinian state and dividing Jerusalem, are old proposals and it is inconceivable that Israel will accept them."

"Dictating preconditions will only block peace." he added. "The Saudis should know what Israel can and cannot accept. Their conditions are unacceptable.

Former Labour Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin told the paper the plan must be rejected. "But Saudi Arabia's readiness to be involved in efforts to resolve the Arab-Israeli dispute is every positive."

Sadat criticises

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (R) - Egyptian President Anwar Sadat today criticised Saudi Arabia's Middle East peace proposals as lacking any new elements and failing to contain a commitment to share Egypt's hurdens of peace. "Unfortunately. Fahd didn't add anything new." Mr. Sudat said. "My observation is this: It is the curiest thing for the to sicin-Cairo and ... y the United States has to do we and so and Premier

Reagan okays neutron bombs, draws tough Moscow reaction

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (R) — President Ronald Reagan has ordered the production and stockpiling of neutron warheads. reversing a controversial decision by the Carter administration more than three years ago, officials said

White House spokesman Larry Speakes told reporters that warheads for the Lance battlefield missile and 200-mm bowitzer shell would be stockpiled in the United States and not deployed in Europe at present.

The neutron warhead is designed to kill people with intense radiation but cause little damage to buildings. Meanwhile the decision pro-

voked a bitter attack today from the Soviet Union while reaction in Western Europe was muted. A report from Washington by

the Soviet news agency TASS described the neutron warhead as the "most inhuman type of weapon of mass annihilation." adding that the United States had deliberately ignored a Soviet proposal for mutual renunciation of neutron weapons.

"The step designed to bring the world closer to a nuclear catas-

challenge in a manner demanded hy the interests of the security of

Nazareth Municipality

NAZARETH, Aug. 9 (Agencies) — The Nazareth Municipality may

be forced to close down unless it receives the funds it is owed for

June, Mr. Tawfik Zayyad, mayor of Nazareth, said in a cable to Prime

Nazareth Municipality workers have not yet received their June

salaries. According to municipality officials, the interior ministry has

still not transferred the \$3.2 million it owes the municipality for

The municipality's coffers are empty, the officials said. In order to

pay its Muslim employees their June salary before the 'Eid Al Fitt'

feast, which ends the Ramadan fast, it had to borrow the money, in

The municipality has sent a letter to the Union of Local

Authorities, asking it to intervene with the interior ministry on its

behalf. The letter warms that unless a solution is found for its financial

difficulties, drastic steps will be taken. Two weeks ago the mun-

icipality held a one-day strike to protest "footdragging" by the

faces financial crisis

Minister Menachem Begin earlier this week.

dollars, at high interest from insurance companies.

interior ministry.

trophe is depicted in Washington as the prerogative of the U.S. administration," TASS said. The Soviet Union "cannot

remain an indifferent bystander

and will have to respond to the

the Soviet people and their allies," the TASS report continued. TASS accused U.S. strategists of planning to build up a store of

neutron weapons then "wrest consent" from NATO allies to station them in Western Europe. NATO sources in Brussels said President Reagan's decision had

not been the subject of formal negntiations in the alliance. As long as the warheads were to be stockpiled only in the United States, the decision remained a

national issue, and Washington had no obligation to consult its NATO partners, they said. The U.S. government said yesterday there were no plans at present to deploy the weapons in

West German government spokesman Lothar Ruehl said the decision to produce neutron warheads was purely a matter for the U.S. government.

"Accordingly, the U.S. government did not consult the Federal (West German) government but informed it after the decision." he said.

The Dutch foreign ministry bad no comment as production of the Swaelen said.

warheads was an internal U.S. affair. although deployment would be another matter, a spokesman said.

Leading Dutch defence specialists described President Reagan's decision as a worrying move.

"The Americans might well say the warhead will be stockpiled in the U.S. but it's a short-range weapon designed for use here and not there. We think precisionguided, non-nuclear, anti-tank missiles are a better answer to Soviet tanks." Christian Democratic defence specialist Ton Frinking said.

The Belgian government was informed only yesterday of President Reagan's decision to build and stockpile neutron warheads. Defence Ministry Frank Swaelen

There was no consultation between the two governments on the issue as only decisions concerning other NATO states were subject to prior consultation, he added.

The U.S. is a sovereign state which takes any measures it judges necessary for its defence. That's the case here, Mr.

agency Pars said 12 people were

of the country's Islamic rulers.

30 executed in Iran The official Iranian news

ANKARA, Aug. 9 (R) - Iranian authorities today reported 30 more executions in a continuing government crackdown on a wave of violent attacks by left-wing campaigners and drug traffickers.

executed at Tabriz prison on Friday night after being found guilty of armed revolt against the state. They were members of the Mujahedeen Komaleh Peykar and Feoayeen, all left-wing organisations opposed to the dominance

in isfaban two other leftwingers were put to death for armed sedition and another man was executed in Kazerun in Fars Province for attacking the town's Islamic court and being a member

of the Mujahedeen. Pars said four "traitors" were executed for planting mines for Iraqi forces inside Iran and attacking revolutionary guard forces.

The agency also reported the execution of eight drug smugglers in the prison yard at Tabriz in western Iran and three other heroin traffickers at Bandar

More than 400 people have been executed in Iran since former President Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr was ousted in June.

Telecommunications corporation The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Invitation to tender No. TCC 1/81 on Mobile Telephone Service Project for the Greater Amman Area.

A. The Telecommunications Corporation of Jordan invites the submission of tender for the provision of a mobile Telephone System for the Greater Amman Area (on turn key basis) in accordance with the tender documents.

B. The tender documents consist of 2 volumes as follows:-

Volume 1: General Conditions of tender

and contract Volume 2: Technical specifications and

scope of work.

C. Agents can obtain the tender documents from the Telecommunications Corporations Headquarters in Amman for a price of J.D. 160 (not reimburseable) at the following address:-

Secretary of Tender Committee **Telecommunications Corporation** Jabal Amman / Third Circle P.O. Box 1689 - Telex 21221 Cable Jortel Amman Amman - Jordan

D. The latest date for the submission of offers to the Telecommunications Corporation Headquarters in Amman is 11.00 hours Wednesday 4th November, 1981.

E. Tender proposals should be submitted in three copies, each in closed envelope, sealed with the red wax, and its covers. labeled with the words "Tender No. TCC 1/81 on mobile Telephone System for the Greater Amman Area" each should be clearly marked original, first copy, 2nd

F. All tenderers will be required to submit Bid Bond in the amount of five percent. (5%) of tender price with the proposal (original copy)

G. Any subsequent amendments will automatically be forwarded to purchasers of tender documents.

Eng. Mohammad Shahid Isimali

WHAT'S GOING ON

- An exhibition of finds from excavations at Jerash and Tell Mazar is on display from 9 a.m. - 1 p.m., at the University of Jordan
- Paintings of Oreintalists and contemporary artists from Islamic countries from the Jordan National Gallery's permanent collection, will be on display at the gallery in Jabal Luweibdeh.
- * An exhibition of photographs entitled "Countries and Peoples", at the Soviet Cultural Centre, near Third Circle in Jabal Amman.
- * Painting exhibition by Iraqi artist Basem Al Sheikh Jawad, at the Holiday Inn hotel in Amman.

Amman Marriott Hotel



Amman Marriott Hotel is accepting applications

for an individual with extensive high quality merchandising, purchasing and retail display experience.

Fluent written/ spoken English is required to operate shops within our 5 star hotel.

Applicants should apply in person on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Aug. 10, 11 and 12th between the hours of 2:00 p.m. and 5:00 p.m. at the Arab International Hotels Co., opposite the Ministry of Trade and Industry.

> فندف عمان ماسوت

C-in-C receives American team

AMMAN, Aug. 9 (Petra) ---The Commander in Chief of the armed forces, Lt. Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, received at his office today members of an American research mission currently visiting Jordan under Mr. Joseph Green. The mission inclodes Mr. Harold Saunders. the former U.S. assistant Undersecretary of state for Near Eastern and Asian affairs.

Geography centre completes aerial photo surveys

AMMAN, Aug. 9 (Petra) — The Jordan National Geographic Centre (JNGC) has completed aerial photographical surveys of the various regions of Jordan in cooperation with a French specialist team.

The maps which will be produced following the month-long operation, will contribute to the country's development programmes, a JNGC spokesman said.

According to the spokesman, the JNGC will organtse three training courses for 80 students with tawjihi certificates (scientific stream) in surveying, aerial photography and draughtsmanship. The courses starting in October are aimed at training staff in producing maps. The spokesman said that the centre will begin accepting applications for the courses on Aug. 15. Trainees will receive theoretical and practical training for 14 to 24 months after which time they will be awarded diplomas.

The JNGC director general, Col. Ra' fat Al Majali left for Switzerland last night to take part in a meeting of international surveyors which starts today at Montraux. Participants will discuss matters connected with surveying and the exchange of expertise.

SECRETARY WANTED

An airline company in Amman requires a secretary who is

fluent in English reading, writing and typing and can use the

Please call: Tel. 36104 or 36105 for an appointment

telex and keep files, with at least three years experience. interviews will be conducted on Tuesday and Wednesday

Seminar to discuss women, population

By Mohammad Ayish Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Aug. 9 — A five-day seminar on issues relating to working women and population opened at the Amman Chamber of Industry today under the pat-ronage of Minister of Labour Jawad Al-Anani.

Addressing the opening session, Dr. Anani said the gathering would try to study the relationship hetween the two vital issues.

The study would be conducted in a scientific way, in order to define the type of impact population growth has on the family," Dr. Anani said in a statement to the Jordan Times.

He hoped that the seminar would also "come out with practical recommendations that could be put into effect in this country."

Dr. Anani also said that working women in Jordan has now receiving more attention than at any time in the past. He cited the examples of the draft Jordanian labour law and the country's election law which gives the woman

The same theme was emphasised by Amman Chamber of Industry Director Ali Dajani, who said the role of woman should be given the chance to grow and embrace all aspects of working

"Though Jordan is considered to have less population than what its productive needs require, the rate of population growth here is one of the highest in the world," said Mr. Shaher Al Majali, the president of the General Federation of Jordanian Trade Unions as he addressed the opening session.

growth phenomenon "bas drawn wide attention from population experts" since the world population would reach about 6,500 million by the end of the century. In the case of Jordan, Mr. Majali said that the "incongruence between the rate of growth of youngsters who are not productive in relations to that of the economy" has caused some problems" as it helped increase the amount of dependency on the part of children on their limited-income par-

Other speakers at today's openmg session included the regional coordinator of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) m Jordan, Dr. Abdul Majeed Khan. "In the current parlance, population issues stem from

Mr. Majali said the population means and ideals of wellbeing and the right of women to bear children by choice," Dr. Khan said He added that both are concerns of individual knowledge, attitudes and rights.

After the opening session, the participants began their meetings by hearing lectures from rep resentatives of the University of Jordan, the Ministry of Labour and the Ministry of Social

Development. The seminar is the first gather. ing of its kind in Jordan and jointly organised by the Ministry of Labour, the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the United Nations Fund for

Population Activities (UNFPAL During the five-day meeting the participants, who represent the private and public sectors, wil two things: Concern about the hear lectures on topics related to individual family in respect to its population and women in lorden

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

Students exhibit photos at Yarmouk

IRBID, Aug. 9 (Petra) — The president of Yarmouk University, Dr. Adnan Badran, opened at the university gallery today the first photographic exhibition by university students. On display for several days is a collection of photographs depicting Jordan's natural scenery. The opening ceremony was attended by a number of university officials.

Ministry to accept pilgrimage applications

AMMAN, Aug. 9 (Petra) - The Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs today began accepting applications from eitizens travelling to Saudi Arabia to perform this year's Mecca pilgrimage. Applications are being received during office hours only, a ministry statement said.

Highlands project evaluated

AMMAN, Aug. 9 (Petra) ---- Undersecretary of the Ministry of Agriculture, Dr. Salim Al Lawzi, today presided over a meeting of the department heads and directors of the ministry's projects included in the overall "highlands" project. The meeting discussed affairs relating to a forthcoming visit by a team from the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), which came here to evaluate the national project to develop the highlands. The meeting also discussed the possibility of renewing an agreement on the project for another three years.

Inba to have municipal council

IRBID, Aug. 9 (Petra) - Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hassan Al Momani today decided to establi a municipal council at Inba in the Irbid Governorate. A provisional municipal council will be chosen for the town.

MESDA

JORDAN TELEVISION

.. Cartoons

News in Arabic

... Comedy

Documentary News in English

. Rockford Files

Children's programme

CHANNEL 3

8:00

8:30

10:15

	6:20 The small house	ċ
	6:25 Programme preview	ų
	7:40 Local programme	
	8:00 News in Arabia	c
	8:30 Arabic series	s
	9:30 Sports	
	10:15 Local programme	
	11:00 News in Arabi	
٠	CHANNEL 6	
	6:00 French programm	e
	7:00 News in French	
	7:30 News in Hebrew	
		•

PADIO JORDAN

RADIO	JORDAN
855 KHz A	M & 99 MHz
FM	
L MI	
7:00	Sign on
7:01	Morning Show
7:30	News Bulletin
7:40	Morning Show
10:00	News Headlines
10:03	Morning Show 0 minute Theatre
10:30	0 minute Theatre
11:00	Sign off
12:00	News Headlines
12:03	Pop Session
13:00	News Summary
13 : 03	Pop Session News Bulletin
14:00	News Bulletin
14:10	Instrumentals
14:30	0 minute Theatre
15:00	Concert Hour
16:00	News Summary
16:03	Instrumentals
	Old Favourites
17:00	Country Music
17:30	Pop Session
18:00	News Summary
18:03 Men	from the Ministry
18:30	. Sports Round-up
19:00 . News D	esk (News bulletin
Press revie	esk (News bulletin w, News Reports)
19:30	Music
20:30	Evening Show
21:00	News Summary
21:03	Evening Show News Headlines
. 21:57	News Headlines
. 22:00	Close down

BBC WORLD SERVICE 630, 720, 1413 KHz

04:00 Newsdesk 04:30 Washington Square 04:45 Notes from an Observer 04:50 Book Choice 04:55 Reflections 05:00 World News: 24 Hours: News Summary 05:30 Peo-bles' Choice 05:45 New Britons 06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Talking About Music 07:00 World News; 24 Hours; News Summary 07:30 Country Style 67:45 Short Story 08:00 World News 08:10 Reflec-tions 08:15 Music from Scotland 08:30 In Remembrance of Things Past 09:00 World News; British Press Review 09:15 News from an Observer 09:20 Goods Books 9:35 Interlude 09:40 Look Ahead 09:45 The Madrigal 10:15 New Britons 10:30 Clayton's Amnsement Arcade 11:00 World News; News about Britain 11:15 One in Ten 11:30 Lord Peter Wimsey; The Nine Tailors 12:00 Radio Newsreel 12:15 Brain of Britain 1981 12:45 Sports Round-up 13:00 World News: 24 Hours; News Summary 13:30 Country Style 13:45 Berlin Wall 14:15 Good Books 14:30 Rock Salad 14:45 Country Style 15:00 Radio Newsreel 15:15 Outlook 16:00 World News; Commentary 16:15 In Remembrance of Things Past 16:45 The World Today 17:00 World News 17:10 Paperback Choice: Adventures 17:35 Book Choice 17:45 Sports Roundup 18:00 World News: News about Britain 18:15 Radio Newsreel 18:30 The Story Behind the Song 19:00 Outlook; News Summary; Stock Market Report 19:43 Look Ahead 19:45 Peebles' Choice 20:00 World News; 24 Hours; News Summary 20:30 Sports International 21:00 Network U.K. 21:15 Europa 21:30 Rock Salad 22:90 World News 22:10 The World Today 22:25 Book Choice 22:30 Financial News 22:40 Reflec-

VO

in Medicine

World News: Commentary 23:15

Washington Square 23:30 Lifelines

GMT 63:30 News,

USA 19:00 News Roundup; reports, opinion, analyses. 19:30 VOA Magazine: Americana, science, culture, letters. 20:00 Special English; news 20:15 Music USA (Jazz) 21:00 VOA World Report 22:00 News, Correspondents' reports, background features, media comments, analyses.

A	MMAN AIRPORT
ARRI	VALS
7:40	Cairo (EA
8:45 .	
8:55 .	Agaba
9:20 _	Damascus
9:30	Jeddai
9:40 .	Kuwai Muscat, Duba
9:45	Muscat, Duba
9:50 .	Doha, Bahrair
	Beirus
10:00	Dhahrar
10:05	Abu Dhab
11:40	Cairo (EA
13:35	Larnaca
14:25	Moscow (SU
15:20	Belgrade (YU
15:30	Larnace Moscow (SU Belgrade (YU Kuwait (KT
15:35	Jeddah, Medina (SV
16:00	Tripoli, Benghaz
16:30	Cain
17:00	Bangkol
17:15	New York, Amsterdar
17:55	Cairo
18:00	Londor
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19:45	Paris (AF
20:00	Beirut (MEA
23:40	Cairo (EA
23:55	Baghdad
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DEPA	RTURES:
03:30	Cain
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tions 22:45 Sports Roundup 23:00

ICE OF AMERICA	11:80 Net 11:10 11:30 11:45
The Breakfast Show: 96:30 Pop music, features, lis- cy questions. 17:00 News	12:15

yses. 17:30 Dateline 18:0 Special English: news, feature "The Leav-ing Earth" 18:30 Country Music

ARRIVALS
7:40 Cairo (EA)
8:45 Cairo
8:55 Aqaba
9:20 Damascus
9:30 Jeddah
9:40 Kuwait
9:45 Muscat, Dubai
9:50 Doha, Bahrain
9:55 Beirut
10:00 Dhahran
10:05 Abu Dhabi
11:40 Cairo (EA)
13:35 Larnaca
14:25 Moscow (SU)
15:20 Belgrade (YU)
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18:00 London
19:00 Cairo (AE)
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61:00 Cairo
DEPARTURES:

)EPA	RTURES:
3:30	Cairo
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16:30 Kuwait (KAC) 16:35 Medina, Jeddah (SV) 16:35 Benghazi, Tripoli (LN) 19:00 Kuwait 19:20 Dhahran .. Jeddah .. Baghdad 20:00 Cairo 20:30 Cairo (EA) Abu Dhabi, Dubai 21:15 Cairo (EA)

.... Cairo (EA)
.. Moscow (SU)

	EMERGENCIES
o (EA)	DOCTORS:
Cairo	Amman:
Aqaba	Satid Rashid 73500/74691
mascus Jeddah	Ali As'ad 51919/73463
Kuwait	Zarqa: Musbair Al Hijawi 81217/8225
Dubai Bahrain	
Beirut	Irbid:
hahran Dhabi	Hani Gharaibeh 2927/72676
o (EA)	PHARMACIES:
amaça	Amman:
w (SU)	Al Salam 36730
e (YU)	Jacob 44945
it (KT)	Al Jihad71547
na (SV) enghazi	Nairoukh 23672
Cairo	Zarqa:
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Cairo	Irbid:
London o (AE)	Ton Sina 261
is (AF)	TAXIS:
(MEA)	Al Khayyam 4154
ò (ŒA)	Al Abram 6391
aghdad	Al Nahda 6300
Cairo	Bashar 7132
	Zeid 6447

Cairo
Frankfurt (LH)
Damascus
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Cairo (ÉA)
Rome (IA)
Beirut (MEA)
Larnaca
New York, Amsterdam
Athens
Cairo
Geneva, Brussels
London
Madrid
Frankfurt
German Zumich (970)

DOCTORS:
Zarqa: Musbalr Al Hijawi 81217/82254
Irbid:
PHARMACIES:
Zarqa:
Irbid:2615
TAXIS: Al Khayyam

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre 415
British Council 36147
French Cultural Centre 379
Goethe Institute 419
Soviet Cultural Centre 442
Spanish Cultural Centre 240
Turkish Cultural Centre 397
Haya Arts Centre 651
Al Hussein Youth City 671
Y.W.C.A 417
Y.W.M.A 642
Amman Municipal Library 361
University of Jordan Libra
843555/8436

SERVICE CLUBS

between 9 and 10 a.m.

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wed-nesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m. Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1.30

p.m. Rotary Club. Meetings every Thursday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m. Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.

MUSEUMS

Folkiore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Yearround. Tel. 23316

Popular Life of Jordan Museum; 100 to 150 year old items such as eostumes, weapons. musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. closed Tues-days. Tel. 37169

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan, Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed on Tuesdays.

a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabal Luweibdeh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays. Tel. 30128

Jordan National Gallery: Contains

PRAYER TIMES

FajrSunrise	3:17
Sunrise	4:55
Dhuhr	11:45
'Ast	
Maghreb	
'Isha	

LOCAL **EXCHANGE RATES**

Saudi riyal Lebanese pound 74.2/75.2 Syrian pound 54.8/56 722.7/730.5 Iraqi dinar ... 1120/1121.8 Kuwaiti dinar .. Egyptian pound 386.1/392.7 .. 92.9/93.6 Qatari riyal UAE dirham . 92.5/93 Omani riyal ... U.S. dollar 977.6/982.7 U.K. sterling 616.4/616.7 W. German mark 134.8/135.6 Swiss franc 156.4/157.3 Italian lire ... (for every 100) French franc Dutch guilder Swedish crown 56.1/56.4 121.4/123.3 Belgium franc ... Japanese yen

(for every 100) 145.9/146.6

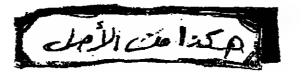
USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government)	7511
Civil Defence rescue	6111
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency)	36381-
Municipal water service (emergency)	37111-
Police headquarters	3914
Najdeh roving patrol rescue police, (E	nelish sooker
24 hours a day for emergency	21111. 37/7
Airport information (ALIA)	92205/9220
Jordan Television	7311
Radio Jordan	7411
Firstaid, fire, police	19
Fire headquarters	2209
Cablegram or telegram	1
Telephone:	<u> </u>
	_
Information	
Jordan and Middle East trunk calls	
Overseas radio and satellite calls	1

Telephone maintenance and repair service

MARKET PRICES

Tomatoes 70	40	Grape leaves260
Eggplant 110	70	Bananas
Potatoes (imported)140	100	Apples (African, Japanese
Marrow (small) 110	70	Apples (American, Chilean, Red) 430
Marrow (large) 60	40	Apples (American, Chilesm, Green) 390
Cucumber (small)	70	Apples (Double Red)250
Cucumber (large)	40	Apples (Double Reu)
Faggous80	50	Apples (Starken)
Peas100	80	Melons
		Water Meions
Okra (Green)	70	Plums (Red)250
Okra (Rêd) 120	70	270
Muloukhiyah60	·40	Piums (Yellow)
Hot Green Pepper	80	APPROPE
Cabbage 90	70	Cherries
Onions (dry) 110	80	Lemons
Garlic 500	400	Oranges (Valencia, Waxed) 120
Carrots	90	Oranges (Waxed)
Potatoes (local) 120	80	Grapefruit
· · · •		



مكذا من الأمل

Mohammad Ayish isl to the Jordan Times

N — When a passenger shed at Doha airport in t was the pilot's negligence veather forecast handed to y the Meteorological

ment that led to the disast winter, the Public Secirectorate attributed most ccidents to the drivers' towards weather forecasts over the radio.

ne other hand, the story is ve in our minds of the an woman who sued the neteorological centre in lyania because the centre rroneous" weather reports couraged her fisher huso embark on a trip. The d had never known that the ald be so rough that his wife never see him again.

forecast has up to 85 per curacy, which is the same as leveloped countries," says Abandah, director general Jordan Meteorological ment. He adds that it is

impossible to give a 100 int accurate prediction, "we are dealing with the here, in which thousands ors, including the topog-ind geography of the area,

corologists admit the ection of their predictions tain degree; but they conieir work undaunted. "The World Meteorological sation and scientists conto study and carry out d research about the here and its behaviour," bandah told the Jordan

process of improvement is , he said; and the computer used in forecasting, hut s a time-saver -- it has ; to do with the nature of

Jordan Meteorological ment has no computerised ent, but it heavily relies on ation from weather satel-

bave seven synoptic r stations in the East Bank lan, and they function 24 a day," Mr. Abandah ed. These stations, be said, ated in Amman, Ma'an, 5. Irbid, Aqaba and Ras Ajloun. The term "synopdicates that each stationn overall picture of conin its area.

e stations are part of a network which comprises 0,000 stations scattered all ne planet to detect and t, as well as to receive, info a about weather con-

ne Jordan Meteorological ment, weather inforis received via 20 teleconnected with orbiting Most of the information fanian weather stations is about conditions in the ending from the Atlantic India, and from northern to the equator.

use of statellites in weather ts is a major advancement , according to Dr. Ahan-All operations," he said, ne by qualified forecasters ve university degrees (usuphysics), as well as two .f training in weather fore-

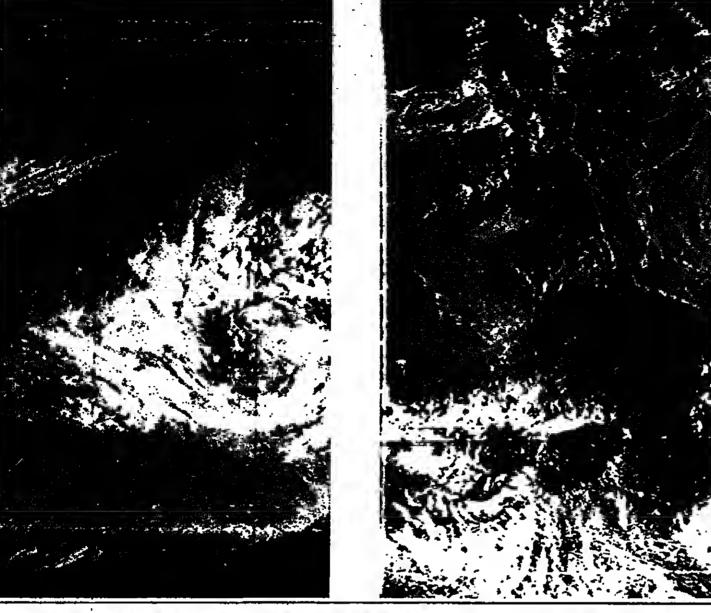
Complicated steps

need for highly-trained al staff at the Meteorologpartment is underscored by nplicated process of pres. Dr. Abandah described of regular steps in the proirst we make observations surface and atmospheric r conditions, which is done ame time by all global stathe world once every three or surface observation and every twelve hours for theric observation."

second step is collection of and atmospheric inforfrom a large area extendor three continents cans. The next step is to plot a received on special charts ps, using a special interal code. The charts will then dysed by drawing isobars, as of pressure centres (low (h), fronts and air masses. analysis is repeated after ours, and the movement of essure systems, air masses onts measured. Mathematuations, methods and rules casting are then applied to I weather conditions at any vithin the area of activity. r formulating the forecasts; teorological teams evaluate on a daily basis to undermore deeply the behaviour weather.

ther forecasts carried over Jio, TV as and local newsare a minor part of the ies and services of the prological Department, ling to Dr. Abandah, He ned that for each aeroplane his department prepares a weather forecast which es predictions about speed. nurseries," Dr. Abandah said.

A watchful eye on the weather



Satellite photos of the Middle East on a clear day (left) and with approaching cloud cover (right - courtesy of Meteorology Department)

and direction of winds, tempcratures, unusual weather phenomena and condition at the airport of destination.

The aviation weather forecast important for safety and

economy," Dr. Abandah said. On safety, he cited the example of the Jordanian jet that crashed at Doha airport in 1978, saying that the pilot paid little attention to the forecast he received before he satellite pictures that can be Abandah said. d at any time. Such and low pressure zones, and the

direction they are moving. "When we detect a front head-Mediterrenean, we usually check meteorological office was estab-

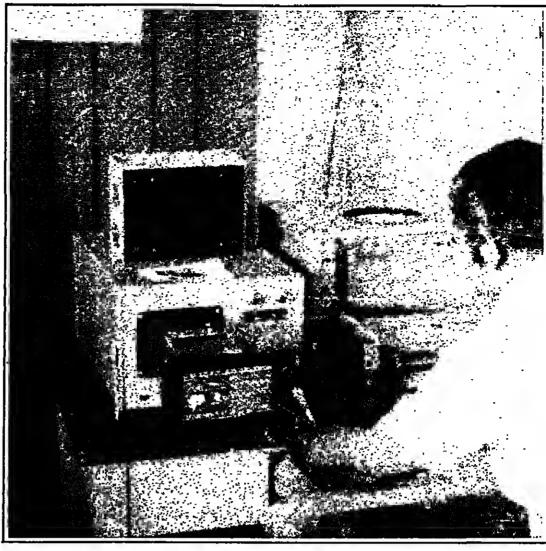
Forecasting chart used by the Meteorology Department

Weather reports come to the its course and can determine its lished in Amman after the with-Meteorological Department in speed by finding out how many written from: - through tele- nautical miles it has travelled over printers -- and also in the form of a certain period of time." Dr.

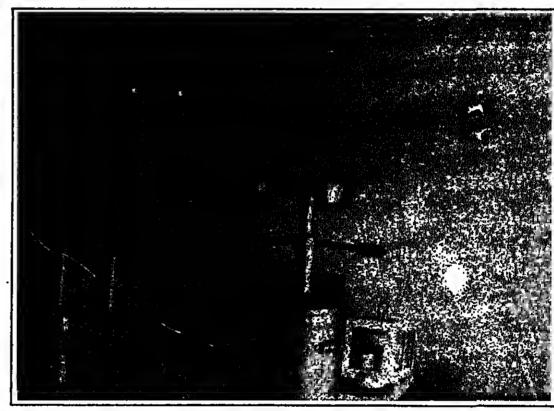
The Tordan photos show the location of fronts Department was established as an office near the Jerusalem airport in 1952 as a weather forecasting office, as part of the Civil Aviation ing for our area from the Department. In 1956, a national

drawal of the British meteorological office from Jordan. Before that the British Royal Air Force bore all responsibility for weather

In 1967, the meteorological office was transformed into a department of the Ministry of Transport. Until that time, its functions had been confined to civil aviation.



Equipment for receiving satellite photos by radio (above) and gauging wind speed (below -- photos by Mohammad Ayish)





Ali Abandah took off.

Dr. Abandah said that each air crew is required to receive a folder containing a chart of the area covered by the flight, and weather conditions there. Pilots have to sign the chart and leave a copy with the Meteorological Depart-

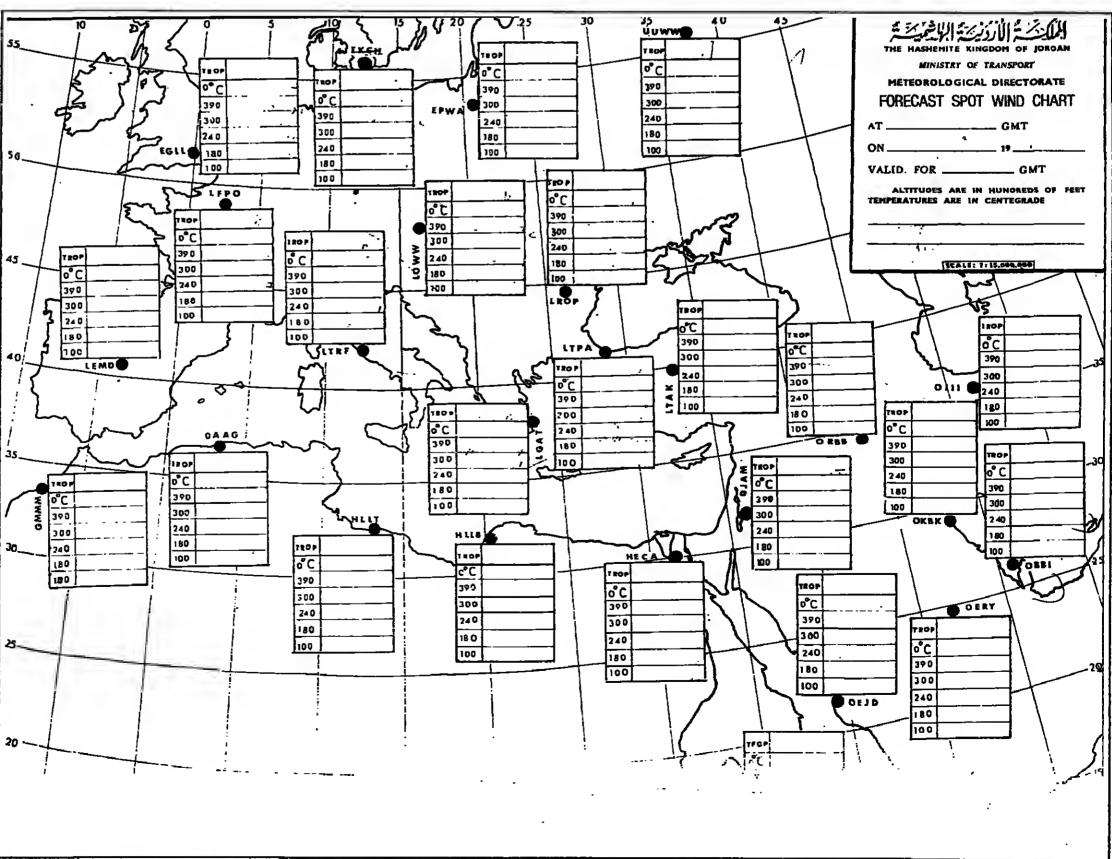
As to economy, Dr. Abandah said that the route forecast supplied to each plane will require the pilot to travel at a certain speed and altitude so that fuel can be saved. He said that a flight from Amman to New York generally needs 20 tonnes of fuel; but the amount can be lessened if the pilot travels at a certain speed and altitude in certain weather conditions.

"The saved amount could be up to two tonnes in a two-way flight. which makes it worth ahiding by the guidelines," he pointed out.

Agrometrology

Agriculture is another focus of the department's activities. "Agrometrology stations" are located in the Jordan Valley, Shobak, Rubbeh and Irbid. Dr. Abandah said that those stations concentrate on the weather's effect on plant growth, due to factors such as duration of sunshine, soil temperature and evaporation. The stations conduct agricultural experiments, both in greenhouses and in the open, to find any relationship between the rate of growth and plant diseases on the one hand, and weather conditions on the other.

The Meteorological Department also has 20 elimatology posts all over Jordan, which collect data twice a day. There are also 300 rainfall gauging stations. "All of them are operated on a voluntary basis by schools, police stations or



Sensible and timely

THE E!GHT-POINT peace plan offered by Saudi Arabia to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict should be studied carefully, because it contains important elements that will have to be a central part of any process of Arab-Israeli reconciliation and peace. The essential factor in the Saudi proposal is the principle of reciprocal recognition by Israel, the Palestinians and the Arab World. The Saudi plan is for a two-state solution to the Palestine issue -- an Israeli state and a Palestinian state, living alongside each other in peace,

and within internationally recognised borders.
It is a significant step for the Saudi Arabians to make their proposal in public at this time, given the anti-Saudi attitude being taken among some American quarters opposed to the sale of the American AWACS planes to the Riyadh government. Saudi Arabia has now gone on record more clearly than ever before that it is behind a two-state solution based on United Nations resolutions. It is inconceivable that such a proposal would be made without the clear support of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, and therefore the Saudi blueprint for peace takes on added significance.

The required element now if is for the Arab World to put some muscle into its ideas for peace. This is a reasonable plan based on acceptable principles. It should be actively pushed by using all the resources at our disposal. It is more noble to make peace than to make war, and this is a proposal for peace that is sensible and timely.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I: In his statements yesterday, Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia clearly and frankly defined the minimum limits with which a real peace can be achieved -- a peace which guarantees the regaining of the usurped lands and rights of the Palestinian people, and secures the dignity of the Arab nation.

The significance of these statements rests in the fact that they are made amid a new ferocious onslaught being unleashed by the Camp David partners in order to divert the attention of the area's peoples from the Zionist menace and direct this attention to a Soviet menace which does not exist except in the minds of the planners of the Zionist and American strategy.

The Saudi crown prince defined the bases of the acceptable settlement, and he was expressing the views of the Arab peoples and leaders who addressed all American administrations about the bases of such a settlement, as well as all those concerned with the future of the area and the future of world peace.

Thus it is necessary to make a reminder again that the Arabs' relations with the United States and with the world are not suffering from a lack of understanding of what the Arabs want, but are suffering from a lack of preparedness by Washington and its ullies to respond to the voice of justice as well as persistence to continually support the enemies of the Arab nation and the usurpers of its lands and rights.

This simply means that Washington does not care to what the Arabs say, as long as words are their only means to address the world, and as long as they continue to search through words for

This also means that the Arabs have no way to prompt the United States to change its stand, which is hostile to the simplest Arab rights, except if the echo of the words is coupled with serious work and capable conduct to steer events in the direction which leads to the achievement of these rights.

Saudi Arabia and the Arab Gulf states, in view of their suscurces, are certainly capable of addressing Washington and all the enemies of the Arab nation in the only language they understand -- the language of threatening their economic, oil and strategic interests.

While we praise the frankness, clarity and constructive spirit characterising the statements of the Saudi crown prince, we must affirm in the same frankness, clarity and spirit that what is required to confront the Zionist arrogance and the American obstinacy, as well to confront all the dangers represented in the suspect Camp David deal, is a serious collective Arab action through the use of all weapons, foremost of which is the oil weapon. This is necessary to force Washington and its allies to see the basic facts in the area as they are, and not as the Camp David

AL DUSTOUR: The statements of former Iranian President Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr published by the newspaper Al Kifah Al Arabi, the day before yesterday, reveal the nature of the Iranian regime in the Khomeini era, and reveal the nature of the possible dangers threatening Iran and the Iranian peoples in terms of their existence, beliefs and future.

Revolutions are like fires which first devour everything in their way, and then would devour itself if it does not find anything else to devour. Thus the Iranian revolution have begun first to devour the Iranian people who demonstrated by the millions in its support, who received Khomeini by the millions and who gave sacrifices that are rare in history.

Although the news of the executions aroused the pity of those who were following up the news in this tortured Muslim country, Bani-Sadr's revelations indicate that what is taking place in Iran is a carnage arousing the pity of even those with the cruellest hearts.

When fran turns to Israel to get arms to fight another Muslim country, and then sheds the crocodile's tears on Islam, then it has no right to do so.



DE FACTONOMICS

Population policy for Jordan

Part 4

By T.A. Jaber

MY CALL for a larger population size in Jordan attracted the attention and interest of many people over the last two weeks. It opened up the subject for discussion and debate, which is one of the objectives of writing this series. I feel it significant to underline, at this point, the following three observations:

(1) Favouring larger popu-lation in Jordan does not mean that I am proposing this policy for every country in the world. Needless to say that Egypt, India or the Philippines have passed the optimal size of their population, and I am ready to join opinions in favour of population control in these and other countries with similar positions. In fact, a population policy has to be tailored specifically for each country in accordance with its socio-economic situation. Accordingly, my proposition is, as it was stated, confined to Jordan. I neither claim nor recommend its wider acrossthe-board application, knowing that population explosion is not merely a slogan. The world population is expected to reach 10.5 billion by the year 2110.

(2) The main argument against my proposition is the economic burden, and the pressure on utilised

resources, which a larger population implies. Meeting the basic needs of the people is economically costly but socially imperative. The argument goes that if we find it difficult to meet the basic needs of the present population, how are we going to cater for a larger population?

This is an apparently solid argument. However, it reflects to a certain extent the imbalanced character of our development. Financially, we are capable of assuring an acceptable level of services for every citizen. However, priority-setting in our development planning has been biased towards physical and large projects rather than the small-scale requirements of local communities that have increased year after year. Don't forget also that we cater in one way or another for the social services of the foreign community of workers.

(3) Talking about a larger size of population, or a higher rate of population increase, does not in itself provide the clear-cut answer for decision-makers. Which rate of increase is con-sidered satisfactory or high enough? Jordan's population has increased over the last two decades by 3.8 per cent annually. The world average rate of population increase is 1.9 per cent, while that of develop-

ing countries is about dogble this rate. There are countries, mainly in Africa with higher rate of population increase than in Jor-

The natural rates of population growth in Kuwait. Syria, Iraq. Bahrain and Lebanon are 4.2, 3.7, 3.3, 3.1 and 2.8% per annum respectively. Thus, a second policy element is to agree on a rate of population growth which in turn leads to derivative policies and measures. I venture to proceed here and recommend maintaining the present rate for the coming two decades. This is quite modest when compared with policies of Iraq where policy-makers have subsidised larger families on the grounds that lraq is underpopulated. In Israel, due to colonialist and racist considerations, Jewish immigrants are induced to flow to Israel from all-over the

In Jordan, I do not propose to subsidise larger families. But I do object to official policies leading to population control that is, if there are any Moreover, the social infra-tructure should be expanded to satisfy the needs of not only the natural increase of population but also of the possible Jordanian returnees and their families presently residing a tbe Gulf.

Next week, I shall nutline briefly other elements of the population policy for Jordan.

Israel's dilemma: Zionism or a normal state

Editor's note: The above is the text of a lecture given by Minister of Information Adnan Abu Odeh, in Amman recently.

people who had lived in their land for hundreds or thousands of years during which they spoke a single language. Nor was it established by the majority of the people in the country of its creation, for these were, in 1948, Palestinian Arabs. Israel was conceived by Euro-pean Jews and established in Palestine, in Asia, to he a homeland for individuals or groups coming from many tural backgrounds. All that united them was their common religion. Most Israelis, in their accounts of Zionist history. attempt to obscure this background. Israeli writers promote the idea that the 1948 war was against the Arabs as a war of liberation, in which Israel had won the right to selfdetermination. Strong efforts are made by Zionist historians to present the Jewish minority that lived in Palestine at the beginning of this century as having constituted the nucleus of a people who then simply expanded under the British Mandate to the point where they could establish a state.

ISRAEL was not created by a

know it, was dictated in fact by constant efforts to achieve three objectives: first, the psychological mobilisation of Jews, wherever they lived, and especially in Europe, in support of the projected nationstate, by the use of religion and fear of persecution as basic themes. Jews were made to feel that they were aliens in the countries they lived in, so that they would take the decision to uproot themselves from their cultural environment and their homelands and go to Israel as immigrants. Second, the securing of land and work for these immigrants through collective efforts: this was the reason for the establishment of the World Zionist Organisation, the Jewish Agency, the Jewish National Fund, and other political and financial institutions. Third, the uprooting of the original population. the Palestinian Arabs, from their land.

Zionist settlement, as we

Zionist institutions

The Arab World rejected. the State of Israel, established in 1948, and war was fought. The State of Israel, however, became a member of the United Nations, with the same rights and obligations as the other member states. In Israel itself, state institutions were set up and the military terrorist organisations were dissolved and replaced by the army. The first Knesset was elected andthe first parliamentary government was formed. But behind the familiar facade of statehood, Israel retained a number of institutions that had heen established by the Zionist

movement in the period before the building of the state, e.g., the Jewish Agency, the Settlement Department and the Jewish National Fund, which had close links with the earlier settler movement.

Thus, Israel had two sets of

institutions, those of the state, and parallel with them, those of the Zionist movement. Even the political parties in Israel made a point of retaining their nwn settlement departments. ishment of the State of Israel did not put an end to the Zionist movement's institutions. On the contrary. the government allotted a ministerial portfolio to absorption, thereby proving that the state was still operating in contormity with the principles of the Zionist movement. It was understood, however, that these settlement institutions would operate within the boundaries established in the 1948 war. The Israeli government called for permanent peace with its Arab neighbours, who persisted in rejecting her. Nasserism was anathema to Israel. There started to grow in the consciousness of the Israeli people the seeds of Israeli nationalism, as a natural and viable alternative to the Zionist idea with its expansionist tendencies and its emotional content. The question was, basically, whether Israel was to he the expression of grand national. ambitions, i.e., a country whose destiny was subordinated to the original plans of Zionism, or whether it should regard itself as a state in the Middle East, whose principal purpose was to seek accommodation with other states and achieve a normal existence. Then came the 1967 war in

which Israel won a rapid military victory that astonished her as much as it astonished her enemies. The war likewise served to win her the admiration of her friends and sympathisers. But the outcome of the war was not the only surprise. The Arabs accepted U.N. Resolution 242, implicitly recognising Israel, and the world wished for peace hetween the Arabs and Israel, in this area which is strategically and economically important because of its oil reserves. All were surprised to find that, instead of exploiting its military victory to obtain the peace it claimed to have been seeking for two decades, Israel was now dragging its feet, procrastinating and impeding the peace efforts heing made under the auspices of the United Nations. The international community was also surprised to see the dormant aspirations of settler Zionism breaking out

afresh, and Israel transformed

into a broad base from which

settlers fan out in all directions, northward to the Golan, eastward into the West Bank, and southward into the Gaza Strip and Sinai. The seeds of Israeli nationalism, which had started to germinate and flourish on the eve of the June War, went into hibernation in the sands of Sinai, the soil of the Jordan Valley and the summits of the Golan. This was revealed in statements like the one made by Yehuda Harel, one of the settler leaders in the Golan Heights, when he was interviewed by the New York Times correspondent in August 1975: "Israel is a country without

frontiers. Our frontiers will he where we settle." Territorial aims One manifestation of the change that has taken place in Israeli thinking was the renewal of the settlement movement in the occupied territories. Istead of setting peace with her neighbours in the forefront of its priorities, Israel chose territorial expansion. If we recall that Israel's seizure of land bad, from the start, been one of the principal causes of its conflict with the Arabs, we realised that in taking this step it had decided once more to risk provoking the hostility of its neighbours through expansion. It had chosen to follow the course of the Zionist movement, rather than acting in accordance with the requirements and interests of the state on the basis of international law and the rules governing international relations. This situation remained unchanged until the outbreak of the 1973 war. Regardless of its military results, which Arabs and Israelis appraise differently, this was had one important and unexpected result: it made the Israeli people aware of the yetunexploited Arab capacities. Today there are two tendencies in Israel: the Zionist idea of Israel as an organic body with expanding frontiers; and the second, that sees Israel as a national home which does not need expanded frontiers so much as recognition, as a pretrends reflect a division in the lude to co-existence with the wider environment. These conflicting trends can be found in

Zionist idea. Conflicting trends

most Israelis, even those who

come down on the side of the

In its annitigated form, the Zionist trend is characterised by emotionalism, impulsiveness and aggressiveness. It denies the existence of the people of Palestine, and believes that the population of the occupied territories must be dispersed and absorbed in the other Arab countries. It manoeuvers to gain time to create a fait accompli, and to exploit the land and natural resources of which it has already taken possession. It believes in force and in the effectiveness of military

superiority to prevent any increase in Arab strength. It favours pre-emptive war. It also exerts every kind of economic and psychological pressure on the Palestinian Arabs under its rule, with a view to fragmenting their national cohesion. The advocates of this trend believe that Israel's policy of force and her military superiority will one day oblige the Arabs to accept her on her own terms, and that in the meantime Israel should expand over as large an area as possible. The second trend, on the .

other hand, acknowledges the existence of the Palestinian people and their right to establish an independent state or national entity. It sees the settlements in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip as a curse rather than a blessing, because they impede efforts to achieve peace and render it more difficult to attain. It argues that these make Israel a garrison constantly in danger of attack. with doubtful prospects of heing able to hold out, hecause in the long run time is on the side of the Arabs. It believes that Israel can survive only if she can do away with her image as an alien body in the area an image that is intensified the more Israel provokes ber neighbours and makes them feel that it endangers their very existence. It insists that Israel must withdraw from the territories it occupied in the June War, and allow the Palestinian people to decide their own future in their bomeland. This alone will assure Israel's survival as a national state for the Jews. The people who follow this trend of thought maintain that Israel must accomplisb these aims soon, before bitterness and hostility reach such a pitch that rapprochment becomes no longer possible, and that failure to do so would be a betrayal of the original objective of Zionism, namely, the establishment of a national home, not a fortress under perpetual siege.

Kind of settlement As we have seen, these two

consciousness of the Israeli people that transcends the limits of political parties and blocs. They are differing concepts of how survival is to be ensured, not of a political or economic programme. The Zionists are not the first settlers in history, nor is Palestine the first land to be subjected to colonial settlement. Nor, indeed, is this the first time that Palestine has been subjected to such settlement. The Phoenicians settled North Africa in ancient times, the Crusaders settled the coast of Syria and Palestine, as well as part of Egypt and Jordan in the Middle Ages, and the Euro-peans settled North America, Australia and many parts of Africa. A study of these patterns of settlement and their

results shows that some of them met with success, others with disappointment and failure. For example, the Crusader pattern of settlement failed. while the European pattern succeeded in North American and Australia, though it failed in Africa. It may well he that the peace agreement which was concluded in London, under the auspieces of the British government, to solve the problem of Rhodesia, marks the beginning of the end of another chapter in the history of European settlement in Africa.

Before that, the French had had to give up Algeria, and the Portuguese left Angola and Mozambique. Why does one settlement succeed and another fail? An analysis of the patterns of success and failure enables us to distinguish a number of factors that govern the destiny of settlement movements. The numerical ratio hetween the settlers and the indigenous population is one constant factor; there is also a series of variable factors, such as military or technological superiority, political relations, links with world powers, or common interests with such powers. Before trying to apply these

criteria to successful and unsuccessful settlements, I want to make clear that by "constant factor" I mean the one that continues to operate against one party, without heing liable to change, and by "variable factors" those that are not necessarily restricted to one party to the exclusion of the other. If, for example, settlers enjoy military, technological or economic superiority over their opponents, that does not mean that this superiority is necessarily permanent; for the other party may progress in one of these fields and turn the variable factor to its side of the conflict. Settlement, in its profoundest sense, is the uprooting of the indigeneous population and its replacement by foreign settlers. Such an operation, by its very nature, cannot be achieved without severe tensions culminating in a bloody conflict, and the more firmly rooted the culture of the natives, and the stronger their sense of identity, the longer will the conflict last and the more clusive its resolution. If we take the American case as successful pattern of European settlement, we find that the Europeans had no difficulty in building a bridgehead in North America, thanks to the variable factor of their technological superiority over the. Indians. As a result, Europeans poured into America, until in a relatively ahort time they achieved numerical superiority over their opponents. An example of an unsuccessful European settlement is that of

the Crusaders in Syria and

Egypt. The reason for the pre-

liminary success achieved by

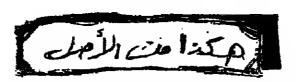
the Crusaders was the variable factor of their military superiority over the local Muslim population. Once the region was united under the leadership of Saladin, it was certain that the Muslims would win the final victory, because the constant factor was turned in favour of the original population, with its distinctive civil-

isation and superior numbers. But which of these patterns applies to the present situation. in Israel? Can Israel last and survive, in conformity with the European pattern in America. or is she doomed to failure, as happened to the Crusader kingdom in the same area which Israel is trying to claim in the twentieth century? Israel has succeeded so far, thanks to the variable factors of military, scientific, and technological superiority and its close links with a world power, the United States. On the other hand, Ben-Gurion himself pointed out the constant factor, namely the overwhelming demographic superiority of the Arabs Should Israel's policy of annexation and the denial of Palestenian rights he continued, a Crusader, rather than an American, outcome seems more likely.

In conclusion

As I see it, the peace agreement with Egypt was an expression of the trend in Israel placing the preservation of the state in the Middle East above ideological considerations. especially as it involved the dismantling of the settlements in Sinai. On the other hand, insistence on a unified Israeli Jerusalem and on Begin's socalled "autonomy" plan for the Palestinians is a clear expression of the persistence of the Zionist trend. In basing its proposed solution of the Palestine problem on a partial withdrawal from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, and the restoration of the Palestinian people's links with lordan, the Israeli Labour Party is trying to achieve a compromise between the rationale of the state, which is prepared to recognise that the Palestinian people cost and have their own land, and the Zionist ideology, which cannot accept the Palestinian people's full right to selfdetermination, and seeks to establish new settlements on the West Bank and Gaza. At present, the emotional

trend of the Zionist movement still prevails over the more rational attachment to the survival of the state. Is there atry hope of the rational trend growing and expanding? Could it become the basis for a programme of a broad-based Israeli political party? And if this happens, what will be the attitude of the Palestinians. and of other Arabs, who have on more than one occasion hinted that they are prepared to have dealings with the state, but not with the movement?



م كذا من الأمل

110

sh expert to explain theories of early learning tonight

3ringing up babies on books

Meg Abu Hamdan al to the Jordan Times

N, Aug. 9 - Rajar ctive and five months old rapt in attention and i in his father's arm while never leave the pages of purite book his father is

times he squirms, or vith a crooked smile, at a intonation or wellered picture: often he urn the pages. At the end ory he reaches out to push k into his eager mouth. has been read to since the was born, and stories can d his attention for up to 30 quiet him when he's d stimulate him when be's

It's remarkably impressive behaviour, and lends great force to Prof. David Doake's lecture, to be given Monday night at the British Council, about the research he and others have undertaken showing that children can learn to read and write - at the same time as .they learn to talk.

This theory is in almost direct contrast to the popularly held belief that children must have con--trol over oral language before, they can be taught to read, and that teaching children to read must only be done at school. But according to Prof. Doake, to defer helping a child with his reading until such a late stage is actually harmful, and prevents many children from becoming avid readers

helping your child to read? Given the haseline security of being warm, dry, fed and loved, a bahy -as demonstrated by Rajar -- will respond very quickly to the warm sharing human experience and the total attention of his parent when he is being read to.

So the best time to start helping your child is as soon as possible. The best way is by reading to him. and through this experience the child will start to establish an important positive attitude towards books and reading that will influence his reading behaviour for the rest of his life. At the same time he will develop a strong interest in and motivation for mastering the task

of being able to read for himself.

So, just as the child learns to



Prof. David Doake

talk by talking, he will learn to read by reading, which he achieves by first participating in a favourite story either by mumbling along with the reader or by supplying words. Then he will demand this favourite story over and over again uotil he is able to reconstruct the story for himself, using the pictures and pages as cues, so accurately that he can and will correct the errors or miscues the reader makes.

Eventually the child realises that the print, and not the pictures or the reader's mind, carries the message; and once this important and difficult concept is surmounted, the child will follow the words, then the letters, and learn to read and retrieve the story for himself.

Start with the whole

This method of learning follows the principle that seems to apply to all human learning -- that one starts with the whole experience. and gradually breaks it down into

ita various components. For example, when learning to drive a car one does not start by sitting at the side of the road pressing the brake for one hour. You start by driving the car, however badly. and then gradually learn how to use all the different parts to the best effect.

The same applies to reading -the child learns the whole story first, and then takes it apart into paragraphs, sentences, phrases, words and theo letters. He goes from a meaningful whole to parts, rather than from meaningless parts to the whole -- which latter is the present method of teaching in most countries.

And this is not the only problem with present teaching methods, which are based on the behavioural conditioning principles used with rats and pigeons, rather than on sound language learning methods. In the classroom the children's learning is directed solely by the teacher, who tells them what to read and how, and demands total accuracy, These methods have, however, been shown to be inhibitive to the child's own learning process -first, they deny children the right to control their own learning, which they do remarkably well if left to it - they will correct themselves over grammar, spelling and the like. Second, reading is not an accurate process -- as long as we get the meaning we are satisfied; so oot only is stress on complete accuracy misplaced, but it prevents the child from being prolific, and bores and intimidates him.

Therefore a new teaching method was thought to be necessary; and it was hy going into the homes of children who had learnt to read early, or who learned to read very quickly and with little assistance from the teacher once an amazing ability to learn lanat school, that Prof. Doake and guages; and parents here in Jorto read early and quickly.



In the privacy of a listening post, a child enjoys 'reading' for herself the small book version of a

story she has shared with the other members of the

others saw a possible solution. oriented homes. They had been Arabic is complex. read to for many hundreds, often and books had been part and par-

cel of their upbringing. On the other hand, the children who found reading an insurmountable task were the ones that had been deprived of a preschool experience with books in the typical bedtime story situation.

This latter case is often the reason that children in Jordan find it hard to learn to read classical Arabic, which is considered too Book" difficult for a young preschool child to cope with. Children in their early years, however, have oriented environment experi-

dan should not be discouraged All these children, without from reading Arabic to their chilexception, came from book- dren by the fact that written

So based on these obserthousands of hours before school, vations, the bedtime story technique was brought into some classrooms. Huge colourful, interestingly worded books (with words like gluttonous, preened and flutter) are read to the children, who can all see the pages, by the teacher. The children then listen to the tape-recorded story again and again on headphones while they follow along in a smaller version of the "Big

> This method reproduces as closely as possible the bookenced by the children who learned

Sioce its introduction into schools, first in New Zealand and later in 1978 in Canada, this method has been hugely successful, and it is now used in thousands of classrooms by teachers who were desperate for such new ideas. Prof. Doake hopes it will be used here in Jordan, and already some schools are eager to try it.

Meanwhile, Prof. Doake's lecture tomorrow evening is a must for any parent who wants to help his child, and of interest to everyone. After listening to the professor and seeing his son Rajar -who may be present to give a demonstration -- there can be no doubt that reading to children from their first months, and the resultant new method of teaching, can do nothing but good.

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ECONOMY

Gloomy prospects for global economic growth in 1980s, World Bank warns

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (R) — Global economic growth in the 1980s will at best be no better than in the 1970s and the gap between rich and poor will continue to increase, the World Bank said today.

If economic conditions deteriorate, the number of abject poor in the world could rise 12 per cent to 850 million by the end of the decade, the bank said.

The dire tone of the bank's 192-page annual report was set in a covering letter by Rohert McNamara who retired as the bank's president on July 1 after serving for 13 years. He has been replaced by U.S. hanker A.W.

Clausen. "Even under the relatively optimistic assumptions of this report's high case projections, the income gap between the richest and poorest countries will continue to increase. Under the low case, even the number of individuals living in absolute poverty will rise," Mr. McNamara said. The report concluded that at best, global economic growth in the 1980s would be no better than it was in the 1970s.

But under more pessimistic assumptions, the current decade could prove significantly more painful for some countries than the last 10 years did, the bank said.

The bank said, prospects were best for the middle-income countries and worst for the low-income nations particularly in Africa.

Economic growth was likely to range between four per cent and 5.2 per cent a year for the 60 middle-income countries, with growth rates pushing up to eight per cent for some of the east Asian

But annual growth for the 36 poorest countries was expected to be no better than 2.8 to four per cent and, m some cases, might even fall behind population

'Unless they (the poorest countries) receive more financial support, and quickly, their prospects are bleak," the bank said. The report chastised some rich

countries for a growing reluctance to contribute to institutions like the bank, which direct much of their resources to poor countries. "The level and outlook for

(multilateral lending assistance) is

cause for serious concern to the low-income countries," the report "In the United States, which is

in terms of the proportion of its GNP (Gross National Product), new budget proposals indicate future aid will be lower than it was a year ago," it added.

"The United Kingdom has announced cuts in previously planned programmes.

The hank said, however, that the Arab members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and the Scandinavian countries had kept their aid levels high and there was hope that Japan, West Germany. France, Canada, Italy and Switzerland would increase their con-

tributions. The report concluded that the 1980s could produce economic growth of 3.6 per cent for the 18 industrial countries, if they continued to make necessary adjustments to their economies.

But the bank said that if things went hadly, growth in the industrial countries could be as small as 2.8 per cent.

In either case, the bank said that already one of the smallest donors the first half of the 1980s would prove less dynamic for the rich countries than the second half because they would still be digging out of recession.

> The annual report said prospects for oil-exporting nations should continue to improve during this decade, with growth ranging

between 5.4 and 6.2 per cent. One of the major concerns voiced by the bank was the tendency of countries to readjust their economies by trimming social programmes such as education and health services.

This, the bank said, would ultimately lead to even more poverty in the world over the long term.

Despite the pessimistic tone of the report, Helen Hughes, head of the hank's economic projections department, told reporters; Looking at the developing countries as a whole, even at the lawincome levels, we see no threat of general financial crisis."

Three countries, Senegal. Angola and Kenya, moved up from low-income status in last year's report to middle-income status this year.

Angola's elevation resulted from improved oil development and Kenva's from the success of sounder economic policies. Some of Senegal's improvement was attributed to revisions of previous economic estimates.

Tureiki urges Saudis to accept majority decision

BAHRAIN, Aug. 9 (R) — OPEC countries will press Saudi Arabia to cut its huge oil exports and raise its price by four dollars a barrel at emergency talks this month on the world oil glut, Libyan External Affairs Secretary Ali Abdel Salam Tureiki said today.

"If the Saudis insist on keeping their present position it would be the end of OPEC," he told Reuters in an interview. "It would be a serious crisis to OPEC if Saudi Arabia does not accept the decision of the majority."

But Dr. Tureiki said none of the OPEC (Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) members was willing to cut its prices as Saudi Arabia

Saudi Arabia, the world's largest oil exporter, has engineered the glut by pumping oil at a nearrecord 10.25 million barrels a day (bd), despite a plunge in world demand, in a hid to force down the

Dr. Tureiki said all 13 OPEC countries wanted the emergency meeting which should he held before the end of August, although no specific date or venue had been decided. Saudi Arabia told an Algerian envoy three days ago that it would attend, he added.

Kuwait's Foreign Minister, Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmed Al Sabah, said yesterday a special meeting would be held soon and he had assurances the situation would improve.

Dr. Tureiki said OPEC was split in two. "On the one hand is Saudi Arabia and on the other all the

"Everyone is in favour that Saudi Arabia reduce its exports of oil and raise its price to the level of OPEC decisions, to \$36," Dr. Turniki

When OPEC last met in Geneva on May 26 it set a ceiling for the base or marker price of \$36 but left members free to charge less. Only Saudi Arabia, which charges \$32 a barrel, chose to do so. North African producers are charging about \$40 a barrel for their high quality crudes.

Asked if the meeting could achieve anything Dr. Tureiki said "I don't think the Saudis would take the risk of the complete destruction of the economies of other countries. It is very danger

He added that if, for any reasons, Saudi Arabi did not go to the meeting he thought the other OPEC countries should have talks anyway and discuss the situation.

"It is a question of survival for certain countries that depend mainly on oil, either in the Gulf or outside," he said.

Saudi Arabia broke off diplomatic relations with Libya last year after the Tripoli government criticised the kingdom for using U.S. advanced warning airraft (AWACS) following the start of the Gulf war.

Dr. Tureiki has visited Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates during his present Gulf tour to gain support for the meeting. He will visit Qatarin the next day or two.

Romania turns to Comecon for economic reassurance

By Anthony Robinson

Romania has been a thorn in the side of Comecon's planners for 20 years. A nationalistic maverick in the Eastern bloc's ranks, it has consistently resisted all attempts to transform the ten-nation Council for Mutual Economic Assistance into a more integrated organic grouping along the lines of the European Economic Community.

tions stagnating and their economic policies. There is a realeconomy grossly distorted, the -Romanians are ready to change econ are needed to give both polit-

A combination of domestic the difficult years ahead. economic crisis, hurdensome hard Soviet oil have forced a radical blow at President Nicolae hitherto nationalistic existence

Now, however, with their ambi- review of Romania's long-term isation that closer links with Comical and economic reassurance in

There are also signs that recent currency debts and the need for events in Poland have struck a

Ceausescu's confidence in his ability to push ahead with amhitious economic growth plans based on heavy investment in industry at the expense of agriculture and living standards.

Poland has shown all the East European leaders that there are limits beyond which it is no longer possible to push a new generation of citizens who have grown up under Communism but whose aspirations include a decent standard of living and greater political and cultural freedom. But it is the Romanian regime

which appears to have most felt the need for a change. This is not only because Romanians suffer the lowest standard of living in Eastern Europe but also because the economic basis of Romania's

has been severely eroded in recent

In the early 1970s, Romania lost its former oil self-sufficiency due to a combination of declining yields from long-worked oil fields and rapid expansion of the petrochemical industry.

This did not stop heavy investment in the petro-chemical and refining industries, however, sothat now Romania's domestic oil production is around 12 million tons while refming capacity is: estimated at 33 million tons. With refinery output currently 30 per cent and more below capacity Romania is finding that the cost of refining expensive imported crude, including 1.4 million tons from the Soviet Union last year, outweighs the advantages of selling refined products on a depre-

The oil and petro-chemical industry is perhaps an extreme case of what has gone wrong for Romania. But two decades of forced industrialisation hased on

end of 1980, and increasing dependence not only on imported plant and technology hut also components, semi-manufactures and raw materials.

At the same time low quality

Romania's economic problems, particularly its need for Soviet oil, mean that it can no longer maintain its determinedly independent stance from the rest of Comecon.

massive investment, long working hours and low pay have led to similar distortions elsewhere. In essence, policies designed to make Romania a modero industrialised country within the lifetime of the post-war generation have overstretched the capacities of its 22 million people and created an unhalanced economic structure. By trying to do too much too

fast in the industrial sphere, Romania has created too wide a spread of industries - including lear engineering and aerospace and placed impossible strains on infrastructure, skilled labour supply. agriculture and living standarās.

Rapid industrialisation has also been accompanied by a steadily rising foreign deht, conservatively estimated at \$8.6 hillion net at the

products and poor marketing have reduced the scope for exports. The result is a structural balance of payments deficit, growing delays on the payment of foreign suppliers, demands for up to 100 per cent counter-trade and, what is politically most dangerous, the export of more food than is wise in. order to earn bard currency.

In a major speech President Ceausescu said "the party-state leadership has decided not to acrease in our fo high technology sectors like nuc- deht and to take measures to reduce it until it is completely covered."

Western bankers, who are eyeing Romania anxiously as a potential crisis area in both the economic and political sense, are sceptical about such boldly stated intentions in view of Romania's deteriorating payments situation.

Ceausescu was emboldened to make such a statement by the successful conclusion in June of negotiations with the International Monetary Fund, of which Romania is the sole Comecon member. These led to the. approval of two loans totalling \$1.46 billion. In return, Romania promised to raise domestic retail and wholesale prices, especially food and energy, and to reduce investment and planned growth

A recent study by the Washington-based Wharton Economics Forecasting Associates, however, questions the good sense of the IMF decision in view of Wharton's own projections that on current trends Romania's hard currency debt is likely to rise to \$16.2-billion by the end of 1982. and that the IMF is merely encouraging Romania to carry on largely as before.

Widespread scepticism in the Western financial community was undoubtedly a factor behind President Ceausescu's decision earlier dump the ambitious five-year plan targets announced at the November 1979 party congress and to seek closer ties with Com-

In-his speech recently President Ceausescu announced that targets for industrial growth would be trimmed to an average 7.6 per cent from the 9-10 per cent outlined in the original five-year plai while resources would be diverted to agriculture to allow an average 5 per cent annual growth in fam production.

These targets are, however, sill considered high by outsiders especially as they are supposed to be accompanied mainly by shap increases in labour productivity and efficiency. The growth of overall investment will be limited to 5 per cent annually, the pres ident said.

The emphasis of the new plan like the old, will concentrate or development of Romania's con and hydro-power potential an nuclear energy (using Canadia Candu technology) with greater emphasis on the development micro-processors, industria robots and other aids to higher

productivity. The trouble is that Romana workers' morale is very low. The new technical intelligentsis thrown up by the industrialisation drive is frustrated by rigid central planning, low incomes, restricted travel opportunities, the intrigue court and the waste which he accompanied the dash for growth

President Ceausescu himsel has revealed the degree of inch ficiency built into the system Romania, he said recently, con sumed as much power as countrie with three times Romania.

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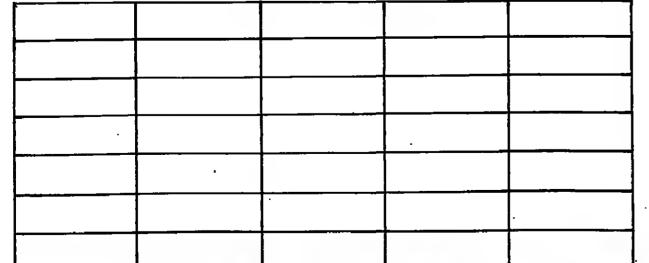
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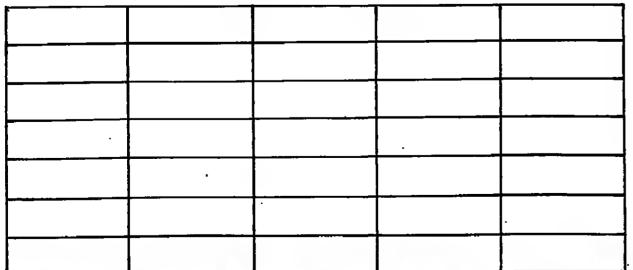
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apartments with independent central heating.

at the building Itself behind the Gardens.

Announce that need a secretary experienced in secretarial work together with a good command of the English and Arabic, typing in both languages and telex operating. Applicants should have minimum of five years experience.

Salary is good and according to qualifications

For further information, please contact: Tel. 5531, 5521 for work at the Agaba office.

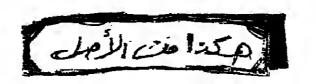
FURNISHED FLAT FOR RENT

Furnished flat behind Jordan University, second-floor with lift, separate garage, water reservoir. Three bedrooms, tollet and two bathrooms, one sitting room, one dining, one salon. Centrally heated. Can be rented unfurnished. Status of tenant will be taken into considerable.

Tal. 94896 9 a.m. in the morning or 44550, 67171

FOR RENT

A deluxe furnished flat in Jabal Amman, 7th Circle with two bedrooms, two verandas, sitting and dining room, separate central heating unit and telephone.



مكذا من الأمل

stroll down Cauliflower Lane

ORK. Aug. 9 (Agencies) rio Duran, who used to be t lightweight fist fighter s Williams, is a gentleman tance today, plump and ous and interested in ffairs. Recently he took a rom the gym to mourn his ad benefactor, Gen. Omar Herrera, but the chances will make 154 pounds in ox his friend and idolater, onzalez, in Cleveland. alez is the New Jersey wel-

it champion, although it is remember when he last 147 pounds. He keeps a aph of Duran in his room, nd his mother once euterloberto at dinner in their Bayonne

Surpassing Peace

last November, no promearth would bave dared Gonzalez as a worthy tt for Duran. Then a peace ill passeth understanding ed on Roberto in the New ring he was sharing with Ray Leonard, and he ed his retirement.

ras, no mas," he told the 'No more box." eance with Gonzalez is d to prove that the ement was premature. while, the Rover Boys vn and operate Gerry seem unable to agree on ger's immediate future. ve written agreements for with both heavyweight ns of the world, Larry and Mike Weaver, hut

rith either. is Rappaport, a co-

hibited no impatience to

bout first with somebody like Trevor Berbick or Randy Cohb. Mike Jones, who manages the half Rappaport doesn't, has reservations about this programme. Nobody ever asks Cooney how he feels about it, which is just as well, because his preferences don't mat-

Cooney has gone as far as eight rounds only twice in his life. He bas not gone as many as six in 20 months. The world knows he can bit, whether he has the stanina for a route or can take a punch, nobody knows.

Rappaport suggests he would like to shore up Gerry's con-fidence in his staying power by giving him "some rounds" against Berbick. In the same breath, he says that if Cooney stopped Berbick early it might worry Holmes, with whom Berbick went 15. Obviously, these goals are

mutually exclusive. Berbick's manager has turned, down an offer of \$150,000 to box Cooney, and Cohh's proprietor has rejected \$200,000. Mike Jones may be just as eager as Rappaport and Valle to put off a showdown with Holmes, hut perhaps he realises that the ring records are peppered with reminders that warmup bouts can be hazardous to a fighter's financial health. A memorable example involves Gus Lesnevich.

Tapped Out by Joey

When Gus was lightheavyweight champion of the world, he knocked out people like Melio Bettins, Tami Mauriello and Blackjack Billy Fox and qualified for a match with Joe Louis.

Iran bans boxing

ON, Aug. 9 (R) - Iran's Islamic leaders have banned boxing, a radio said today. It added that as a result of complaints, men omen mountain climbers would be segregated in future.

For advertising in the Call: 67171-2-3-4

GOREN BRIDGE

CHARLES H. GOREN

1981 by Chicago Tribune

As South, vulnerable,

7 ♥J72 ♦ K105 +J1093 hidding has proceeded: 1 East South West Pass 1 NT Pass

Page ? action do you take? fou have a maximum o trump response, so we a move toward game. partner almost surely six-card suit in this seæ, we prefer a raise to hearts over a rebid of

o trump, despite your ced hand. Partner can rt to no trump if his is also balanced, but if esn't accept your game tion, it is certainly beto play in a nine-card o fit than in two no

> ·Both vuluerable, as 1 you hold: 3 VQ7632 0Q862 47 sidding has proceeded: 2 East South 1NT ?

action do you take? t is a losing tactic to sell o the enemy when you : have a part score in direction. If you don't ow, you might not get er chance. Bid two . a. Partner won't play - . \ or more than you have. se with a better hand, rould have doubled one amp for penalties.

> Both vulnerable, as ı yon bold: 2 ♥QJ165 ♦ A6 +AQ6 is your opening bid? While your heart suit is able, you will be vardly placed if you

one heart and partner ands two diamouds. one club. This "conveopening bid makes it for you to rebid no mathat partner responds.

Q.4 - East-West vulnerable, as South you hold: ♦6 ♥Q108 ♦KJ76542 ♦95 The bidding has proceeded: North East South West 1 + Pass 1 NT Pass

+ Pass ?

What action do you take? A .- Partner's jump rebid shows a good hand, but it is not forcing. You have about as little as the law allows for your initial action, and your singleton in partner's suit is an added drawback. Don't even think of bidding four diamonds to "improve" the contract-that would be a slam try. Pass.

Q.5-Neither vulnerable, as South you hold: +KJ87 ♥AJ52 ♦95 +Q96 Partner opens the bidding with one spade. What do you respond?

A .- No response is entirely satisfactory. You are a whit short of a jump raise to three apades, so you must plan to maka two bids. We suggest you respond two hearts, to show where most of your outside strength is located. Since you intend to revert to spades as cheaply as possible no matter what partner does. you can afford to make this response on a four-card suit.

Q.6-As South, vulnerable, you hold: +A108 ♥A9 ♦QJ8 +QJ982 The bidding has proceeded: North East South West 1 0 Pass 2 4 Pass

Pass ?

What do you bid now? A .- Your honors in the minor suits have suddenly gained added weight because of the double fit. You could start cue-bidding immediately, but we slightly prefer a bid of three diamonds now, to make partner aware of the double fit. Don't worry that partner may pass. Whenever opener raises partner's twoover-one response, responder's simple preference to opener's suit is forcing.

Saturday's

vasback whom Gus had knocked out. Freddie had also been flattened by Joe Baksi and Lloyd Marshall and would eventually retire in despair after being left for dead by Joey Maxim. who couldn't break the mother

superior's glasses.

Mills knocked Lesnevich down, took his title and cost him the match with Louis. Later a knockout by Ezzard Charles convinced him that he had a great future as a

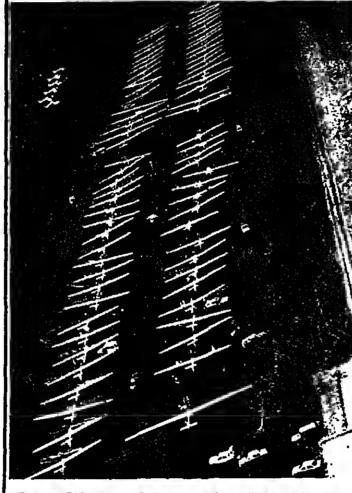
We don't know enough about Cooney as yet to be confident that

manager, and Victor Valle. He took a warmup bout with he could whip Berbick or Cohb, trainer, favour taking a warmup Freddie Mills, an English can-whom nobody stops.

Poltroons in Collapse

Cooney's people had accepted a match with Weaver for Mike's half of the heavyweight title and evidently were prepared to go through with it when the meddling boobs of the World Boxing Association stepped in with a threat to withdraw title recognition from Weaver if he fought. the No. 1 contender (Cooney) instead of Quick Tillis, who is No.

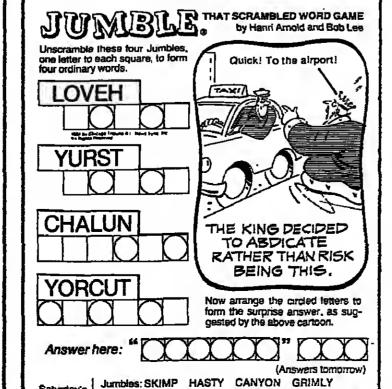
Briton wins World Gliding Championships 'open class'



PADEBORN (INP) - Much of the origins of gliding can be traced to Germany. Following the 1st World War, engine-powered planes were forbidden for the Germans by the Treaty of Versailles and as ult in 1920. Ilving enthusiasts set up their first Ilving station in the Rhon Valley in order to bold gliding competitions. The 17th World Gliding Championships were held recently at Paderborn-Haxterberg in the north of the Federal Republic of Germany. 81 gliders took part in three classes. The British fighter pilot George Lee won the "open class" for the third time running: the two Germans Klaus Holighaus and Bruno Gantenhrink finished secoud and third. In the standard class, victory went to Marc Schroeder of France and the Swede Goran Ax won the 15-metre class. However, German designers won all three classes for only five of the 81 gliders taking part came from outside the Federal Republic of Germany.



"Next time you air the bedding, make sure my brother isn't in it."



Answer: What kind of a time did the built have in the

Nelson of America takes charge of U.S. PGA golf

'ATLANTA, Aug. 9 (R) — American Larry Nelson took charge of the U.S. PGA golf championship today, opening a four-stroke lead after a burst of four birdies in five holes that gave him an eightunder-par, three-round total of 202.

Nelson, the number two money-winner last year, fired his second successive 66 over the 7,070-yard Atlanta Athletic Club course as the lesser known players who had led since the first day crumbled over the closing boles.

Fuzzy Zoeller, the 1979 Masters champion, slipped into second place on 206 after an up-and-down and one ahead of Tom Kite (69) and Andy North (70). Australian Greg Norman moved into contention with a 68, which put him on 208 with Bob Murphy and Bob Eastwood, the early pacemakers who both faltered.

English women going strong at the World Lawn Bowls

TORONTO, Aug. 9 (R) - England opened the pairs and triples competitions in the women's World Lawn Bowls Championships on a successful note, defeating Canada in both events.

Irene Molyneux, skip of the England pairs team, and lead Norma Shaw, winner of the singles title on Friday, defeated Annelle Tidd and Debbie Ballem 18-17 in the first round yesterday.

But in the second round the English pair lost 27-13 to Fiji's Willow Fong and Maraia Lum On.

In first-round triples, England took a 22-11 win over the Canadian rink of skip Dorothy Randle, Jean Wintermute and Selina Jarvis. Then they beat Fiji.
Papua-New Guinea defeated Jersey 19-10 in another first-round

pairs game and Zambia beat Hong Kong 23-15.

Peanuts









Mutt'n' Jeff





Andy Capp









FORECAST FOR MONDAY, AUG. 10, 1981

YOUR DAILY from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Make sure you do nothing that could upset an associate who is sensitive and who may not understand your way of doing things. Put your finest efforts into gaining your aims.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Find out the needs of family members and do whatever you can to help them. Try to meet expectations of associates.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) A new outlet can increase your income at this time. A talk with an influential person can help you advance in career matters. GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) See that financial affairs

the future. Be more cheerful. MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Get in touch with persons who can give you the data you require. Remove stumbling blocks in the way of progress.

are straightened out so that you won't have any trouble in

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Handle personal matters in an objectiva manner or you could get into trouble. Take care

of important duties first. VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) There's an obstacle in the path of gaining a personal aim and you can get rid of it

quickly. Strive for real happiness. LIBRA (Sept. 28 to Oct. 22) Carry through with regular routines even though it may be boring. Avoid one who could give you much trouble.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Look for a new outlet that could improve your position in life. Be alert to modern methods. Make plans for the future.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Show that you are appreciative of persons who have done you favors in the past. Use care in travel. CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Study new methods

that can increase production in your line of endeavor. Avoid one who is jealous of you. AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Many challenges face you and there are stumbling blocks. If you persevere you

can gain your objectives. Be logical. PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Be more aware of the money you spend. Creative activities can bring many benefits at this time.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY . . . he or she will understand the importance of feeling secure but has to be taught not to be overly emotional in order to get the right results during lifetime. An altruistic person here who will help others in time of trouble.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword by Helen Fas:

24 Sandpiper 25 Heap 26 Buchwald Foundati 6 Gossip 10 Island ne or Carney 27 Forced out Florida 14 Praying 31 Rifle figure In art 33 Thought:

pref. 34 Aperture 35 Vagrant's pack 36 Slipped by delty 16 Semis lous gem "Inferno" 40 Share 41 Battles

poet 18 Fictional 42 Lamb's cry captain 20 Past middle

17

age 22 Cotton

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England 64 Chemical compound 65 River in 66 Playground 67 Ms Lauder DOWN

51 Spire

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54 Having

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61 Norman

home

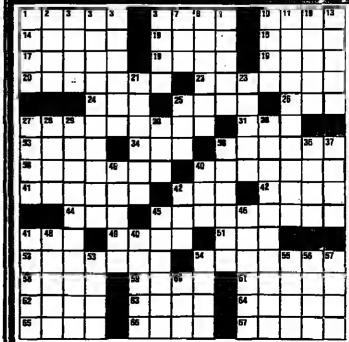
Resort no

Vincent

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

47 Living room pieces 48 Separated in Asia 3 Fine rock particles

guest 5 Record stylish



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12 Cotton mill worker 13 On guard 21 Shelves 23 Norse god 25 Energy 27 Per — 28 Unemployed creature 30 Roam about 32 Disarray

35 Straw hat,

9 Hillock

11 Honorable

10 Invent

in England 36 Traditional Lady of 39 Benches

the Ukraine 40 Crony 42 Offer a price 45 Coventry 46 Epic poam

50 Fresh set Persian poet 54 Lake асгопуп

56 Robt. 57 "--- Mabla" 60 June bug

Israel's new policy guidelines

government for its policies in the next four years.

with the right to security and peace.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Following are the guidelines set by the Israeli

1. Recognition of the common fate and joint siruggle for the

existence of the Jewish people in the Land of Israel and in the

2. The right of the Jewish people to the Land of Israel, an eternal

right that cannot be called into question, and which is intertwined

3. The government will continue to place its aspirations for peace

at the head of its concerns, and no effort will be spared in order to

further peace. The peace treaty between Israel and Egypt is an

4. The government will continue to use all means to prevent

5. The government will diligently observe the Camp David

6. The government will work for the renewal of negotiations on

the implementation of the agreement on full autonomy for the

7. The autonomy agreed upon at Camp David means neither sovereignty nor self-determination. The autonomy agreements

set down at Camp David are guarantees that under no conditions

will a Palestinian state emerge in the territory of western "Eretz

S. At the end of the transition period, set down in the Camp

9. Settlement in the Land of Israel is a right and an integral part

of the nation's security. The government will act to strengthen,

expand and develop settlement. The government will continue to

bonour the principle that Jewish settlement will not cause the

10. Equal rights for all residents will continue to exist in the

11. Israel will not descend from the Golan Heights, nor will it

remove any settlement established there. It is the government that

will decide on the appropriate timing for the imposition of Israeli

12. The government will guarantee the rights and freedoms of

the individual, the eocouragement of free enterprise, equality of

opportunity and advancement of the individual and his well-

13. The government will act to curb inflation and to ensure a

14. The government will work to eliminate poverty, and to

extend assistance to large families, especially in housing and edu-

15. The government will carry on with the project of

16. A constant effort will be made to increase capital invest-

17. The government will continue to make a special effort to

realise and encourage a programme of rental housing. The gov-

errment will contioue to work to eliminate the housing shortage.

18. The government will fight unemployment, strive to ensure

19. The government will encourage and provide incectives for

20. The government will work to improve labour relations and

to reduce disputes affecting the economy, including legislation for

governmental-judicial arbitration in vital services, which will be

21. The government will act to encourage and expand agricul-

22. The government will work to prevent emigration and to

bring those citizens who have left, back to the homeland. The

government will act to increase immigration from both the East

23. The government will work to eliminate crime and violence.

24. The ability of the people to make war on crime, and espe-

25. The government will make an effort to establish a free

26. An extended school day will be introduced, especially in

development towns and economically-disadvantage neighbour-

27. Education will be based on the eternal values of Israel's

Tora, on the values of Judaism and Zionism, love of the people

28. The government will guarantee freedom of conscience and

religion to every citizen and resident, will provide for community

religious requirements using state means, and will guarantee

religious education to all children whose parents so desire.

cially violent crime, in all its manifestations, will be strengthened.

educational system beginning at the age of three.

increased productivity and output, in a joint effort to increase the

ments from abroad, for the recewal of economic growth.

jobs, and will promote creativity and the work ethic.

reasonable standard of living for all residents of the state.

Law, jurisdiction, and administration on the Golan Heights.

Land of Israel, with no distinctions (on the basis) of religion, race,

eviction of any person from his land, village or city.

nationality, sex, or ethnic community.

neighbourhood renewal.

national product and exports.

stipulated in the law itself.

ture and settlement of all types.

and to instill respect for the law.

Israel, and love of the homeland.

David agreements, Israel will raise its claim, and act to realise its

right of sovereignty over Judea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip.

historic turning point in Israel's status in the Middle East.

Arabresidents of Judea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip.

MORLD

Irish riots coincide with anniversary violence

BELFAST, Aug. 9 (Agencies) — Two people died today as police fought running street battles with rioters in several parts of Northern Ireland following the death in prison of a ninth Republican guerrilla hunger striker.

rifle fire in Londonderry and in West Belfast rioters pelted them with about 1,000 petrol hombs.

The violence erupted yesterday as news spread of the death in Belfast's Maze prison of Thomas McIlwee, 23-year-old member of an Irish Republican Army (IRA) bombing squad who was serving a 20-year jail sentence.

He had refused food for 62 days. The impriosned guerrillas, began the latest series of hunger strikes on March 1 to back their campaign for changes in their prison regime.

Rioting continued late into the · night and sporadic incidents were reported in Belfast today.

Tension mounted further as Republican sympathisers set out for a demonstration later today marking the 10th anniversary of the introduction of internment without trial in Ireland.

The British government introduced internment on Aug. 9, 1971, under pressure from the then Northern Ireland Premier Brian Faulkner who saw it as the only way to smash the IRA.

On the first day of internment, the British Army and the Royal Ulster Constabulary rounded up Mr. Brezhnev's command.

Police came under automatic more than 300 Republicans who were placed in the long Kesh internment camp, now the Maze prison where McIlwee and the eight other hunger strikers have died this year.

Marches are planned in all major centres to mark the anniversary and protests have also heen organised to mark the anniversary next Friday of the deployment of British troops in the province in 1969.

The protests come amid signs of rising frustration among Republican sympathisers over the deadlock in finding solution to the

hunger strikes. In a statement smuggled out of

the Maze prison and released by Republican sources in Belfast, the prisoners accused the British government of duplicity in rejecting their latest attempt to achieve a settlement.

The prisocers initially had demanded special status but they said they would be satisfied with reforms applied to all prisoners.

Mr. Atkins rejected the statement, saying it indicated no substantial change in the demands which he said would mean the government ahandoning responsibility for the prisons.

In their latest reply the prisoners described this as ludicrous and said: "We are merely attempting to outline a prison regime which will permit prison officers and prisoners to peacefully co-

Former Russian officer claims Brezhnev abducted Wallenberg in Budapest

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 9 (A.P.) — A former Soviet Red Army lieutenant claimed in a newspaper interview here yesterday that Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev was commander of a special squad that abducted Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg in Budapest during the close of World War II. ical branch operated there under

Expelled Soviet diplomat leaves ahead of deadline

LONDON, Aug. 9 (A.P.) — Expelled Soviet diplomat Viktor Lazine flew out of Britain today for Moscow, 24 hours ahead of the deadline set by the Conservative.

Mr. Lazine, a second secretary . at the Soviet embassy here, was seen off at London's Heathrow airport by three Soviet officials.

He boarded a jet of the Soviet airline, Aeroflot, with a woman and two children, one aged about 12 and one in a pushchair --

ernment announced Mr. Lazine's expulsion last Tuesday, saying only that he indulged in "activities mcompatible with his status as a

later Mr. Lazine tried to recruit a "foreigner" as a Soviet agent.

on later British press reports

PANAMA CITY, Aug. 9 (R) — The death of Panamanian strong-

man Omar Torrijos in a plane

crash has left a power vacuum in

Central America that could have

far-reaching consequences both in

Although he stepped down as self-styled "chief of government"

three year ago Gen. Torrijos

remained the "power behind the

throne" in this international hank-

ing centre and was regarded as a

stabilising influence in a volatile

With the 52-year-old former dictator's personal leadership

gone, the growing domestic prob-lems he hled in check for 13 years.

could result in problems for both

Panama and the United States.

while the loss of his influence

abroad may have a considerable

bearing on events in neighbouring

wrested future control of the

Panama Canal from the United

States, Gen. Torrijos, supported

and provided havens for leftist

insurgents from Nicaragua, El

Salvador and Guatemala while

maintaining close contacts with

near by rightist governments as

He was also a respected mod-

erating influence and although a

supporter of the Sandinist guer-

rillas who overthrew Nicaraguan

dictator Anastasio Somoza after a

bloody civil war in 1979, he urged

them not to tilt the balance of their

revolution in favour of hard-line

Kjell Laugerud believes that lef-

tist guerrillas can expect less sup-

port now that Gen. Torrijos is

dead and that their activities in

Central America "will be seen to

personal charisma and skill in

compromise kept the peace bet-

ween radical studeots, con-

servative businessmen, trade

unionists, farmers and Indian-

In Panama, only the general's

Former Guatemalan president

Best known as the leader who

countries.

well as the U.S.

communism.

diminish .

his own country and abroad.

that Mr. Lazine helped foment last month's widespread urban rioting, and tried to rectuit a U.S. businessman as a spy.

the number of Soviet diplomats in London to 46, the same as the number of British diplomats in the Soviet Union.

government departments by

The oewspaper also claimed he tried to recruit "non-Britons here

"I have met several of the officers in the special political army unit which planned and carried out the kidnapping of Wallenberg. And Brezhnev was in command of the unit," Yaakov Lakhotsky-Menaker was quoted by the Stoc-

kholm tabloid Aftonbladet. Mr. Lakhotsky-Menaker, who was granted permission to leave the Soviet Union was interviewed by the Swedish newspaper in Israel, where he now lives.

Mr. Wallenberg who saved tens of thousands of Hungarian jews from Nazis in Budapest at the end of the war was arrested by the Soviet in Jan. 1945.

The Soviets, who believed Mr. Wallenberg was an American spy, claimed two months later that the Swedish diplomat had been killed by Hungarian Nazis.

But according to several wit-nesses, the Soviets had brought Mr. Wallenberg to Romania and then to a Moscow prison.

The Kremlin subsequently has insisted the Swede died in a Moscow prison in 1947, a story disclaimed repeatedly by a number of testimonies by ex-prisoners.

Mr. Brezhnev, wbo was appointed major general in Nov. 1944, was the head of the political branch of the Soviet 18th army gary during the World War II. according to official Soviet docu-

The 18th army did not actually take part in the Battle of Budapest, but a special unit from its polit-

began. The latest were a man aged the head during a sniping attack

40 killed as police used plastic bul-Fifty-three people have died in lets to disperse rioters near Belfast violence since the hunger strikes and a youth aged 19 was shot in

During the rioting, which broke out in virtually every Catholic district of this capital, mobs attacked four police stations and two army bases with gasoline hombs, police reported. A bank and two shops were badly damaged by fire.

Police reported 34 arrests by dawn, including five alleged gasoline bombers, police reported.

Minister concedes Brigades win

ROME. Aug. 9 (R) — Italy's interior minister admitted today that the Red Brigades had won the latest round in their 10-year war against the state.

'In recent weeks, the state has had to register a defeat," Minister Virginio Rognoni said, referring to the "spring and summer offen-sive" of the Red Brigades, when they held four people prisoner simultaneously.

Zimbabwean troublemaker loses top job

SALISBURY, Aug. 9 (A.P.) -Edgar Tekere, the controversial Zimbabwean politican who led gunmen in the slaying of a 68year-old white farmer last year, has lost his top post as secretarygeneral of the ruling ZANU (P.F.) Party, it was reported today.

Mr. Tekere, 44, who was dismissed as manpower minister from the cabinet by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe in January, told reporters yesterday: "I am no longer the secretary-general. I am now just a task man,"

The pro-government Sunday Mail oewspaper reported that it was believed the central committee of the Zimbabwe African National Union (Patriotic Front) Party met a week ago and decided to remove Mr Tekere.

Only last month Prime Minister Mugabe warned malcontents they

would be sacked from the party. It was not clear wbether Mr. Tekere, a member of the central committee, attended the reported

meeting.
But the proposal to dismiss him came from the prime minister himself, party officials who would not be ideotified said.

Mr. Tekere has lately been publicly critical of what he calls the slow pace of revolution in Zimbabwe since independence

April last year. He was appointed ZANU secretary-general, number three post in the party, while he and Mr. Mugabe were political prisoners of the former government of Mr. Ian Smith. Later, wheo they were released, both together fled into neighbouring Mozambique and were in exile for six years until returning to Zimbabwe early last year to fight elections after Britain

organised a ceasefire in the war. In December last year Mr. Tekere was acquitted in the high court of a capital charge of murder after admitting leading a gang of exguerrillas in an attack on a farmhouse oear Salisbur.

No doubt about who's top dog

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Castro won't attend North-South summit

COZUMEL, Mexico, Aug. 9 (R) — Cuba said today it would stay away from an autumn summit of rich and poor countries which the United States threatened to boycott if the Havana government were present. Its decision was announced after talks between President Fidel Castro and Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo whose country will host the 22-nation conference in October. Diplomats said the Cuban action was a major concession to lift a threat to the conference taking place. It had been lobbying at the United Nations to be at the meeting in its capacity as chairman of the Non-aligned movement. Cuban Vice-President Carlos Rafaei Rodriguez said Dr. Castro bad agreed to free Third World nations invited to the conference of "any moral obligations they might feel towards Cuba." The Mexican and Cuban leaders discussed the outcome of a preparatory meeting for the conference in Mexico last week. They said Cuba was anxious not to upst its close relationship with Mexico.

Poll shows public dislike of air strike

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (R) — A majority of Americans approve strike and two thirds believe the controllers were wrong to walk out, according to a gallup poll. The telephone poll of 611 adults carried out for Newsweek magazine showed that 57 per cent approved Mr. Reagan's strike stance, 31 per cent disapproved while the rest took no position. The survey also gave President Reagan a high rating for his overall performance in office. Sixty per cent approved of his performance and 25 per cent dis-

Concorde off to U.S. despite protests

PARIS, Aug. 9 (R) - Air France's Concorde flight to New York took off this morning despite a call by French air traffic controllers' unions to refuse flight clearance for U.S.-bound planes, an Air France spokesman said. "The 1100 (0900 GMT) Concorde flight to New York, the first flight of the day to the U.S. took off without problems, at 1105 (0905 GMT)." he said. "We have heard nothing official from the unions," another spokesman said. The National Union of Air Traffic Controllers (SNCTA), to which 45 per cent of French controllers belong, said today it had signed an agreement with the civil aviation workers union calling on French controllers to refuse clearance to U.S.-bound flights both for takeoff and to cross French air space.

Mrs. Gandhi names 2 cabinet changes

NEW DELHI, Aog. 9 (R) — Indian Prime Miniter Indira Gandhi made two ministerial changes in her cabinet today but left temporary appointees in charge of several key ministries. An official announcement said PlanningMinister Naram Dutt Tiwari would now head the industry ministry, which had been run by a junior minister, Mr. Charanjit Chanana, but would retain temporary responsibility for the labour ministry. Education Minister S.B. Chavan, appointed last October in the first government changes since Mrs. Gandhi returned to power 19 months ago, was shifted to the planning ministry. Mrs. Gandhi's aunt, Mrs. Sheila Kaul, minister of state for education, would now be in charge of the education ministry. Mrs. Gandhi retained the defence portfolio, while the ministry of civil supplies, vacant since Vidya Charan Shukla resigned last March, remained the responsibility of Agriculture Minister Rao Birendra Singh, the announcement

N.Koreans help train Zimbabwean army

SALISBURY, Aug. 9 (A.P.) - More than 100 North Korean soldiers arrived here yesterday to help train troops of Zimbabwe's national army, airport sources said. The sources, who would not be identified, said the soldiers arrived about 3 a.m. in a Korean ar force Soviet-made transport plane. There was no immediate statement from the 15-month-old Socialist government on specifically what role the Koreans would play or how long they would be in the country. The Chronicle newspaper in Zimbabwe's second largest city of Bulawayo yesterday reported "a large coatingent" of North Koreans had earlier moved into an army camp in the Inyanga Mountains of eastern Zimbabwe near Mozambique. The 960 kilometre frontier has been the scene of clashes between troops of the Marxist Mozambique government and rebels who are said to be backed by South Africa. Zimbabwe has pledged to support Mozambique against any external military threat through a defence pact signed last year. European diplomat sources said foreign ministry officials had told them North Koreans would be training a brigade of some 5,000 Zimbabweans. The minister of state in the prime minister's office, Mr. Emmerson Munangagwa, told a news conference here Friday that all but 1000 of some 35,000 ex-guerrilla had been integrated into the national army under the supervision of some seconded British army instructors.

apparently his wife and children. American businessman as a spy. Britain's Conservative gov-The Sunday Express, mean-

expelled by Britain since 1971. Mr. Lazine left as the Conservative Sunday Telegraph

Informed British sources said servant be tried to recruit.

Officials have refused comment and speculated that a "third power" may have been involved in which ranged from accusations the expulsion.

Torrijos' death signals unrest

Gen. Omar Torrijos

A popular figure who often.

wore an olive green uniform and

an Australian-style bush hat, car-

rying a Colt .45 revolver and with

a whisky canteen hanging from his

belt, he brooked no argument. His

international backers were as dif-

ferent in their politics as his

duced Panama to the international

The general also maintained

close links with the Caribbean and

supported independence for

Belize, which is to be granted

self-rule by Britain next month

despite Guatemalan claims to its

Diplomatic sources here con-

sider few other local politicians

capable of filling the gap left by

Gen. Torrijos. Domestic insta-

bility could affect not only bank-

ing operations but also the treaties

signed in 1977 giving Panama

They also gave the U.S. -- which

had been granted control over the

waterway "in perpetuity" by a

complete control of the canal by

financial world.

the year 2000.

Mr. Lazine's departure reduced

reported that he tried to recruit an

while, said Mr. Lazine was trying to set up a spy netwrk in British recruiting key civil servants. It said

He was the first Soviet diplomat

vene militarily after that date if it was felt that the canaf's security was threatened. Opposition to this clause, effectively stifled by the general's per-

sonal diplomacy, still exists and

pressure could mount for the gov-

eroment to renegotiate.

tor's popularity.

1903 treaty - the right to inter-

President Aristides Royo. appointed by Gen. Torrijos to take over executive power in 1978 when the general decided to withdraw from public life while retaining command of the national guard, has never matched his men-

The country's first free elections since the national guard coup against President Arnulfo Arias in 1968 are due to be held in 1984.

Gen. Torrijos, had he lived. would almost certainly have run for the presidency then. Previously he preferred to call himself "chief of government" or "supreme commander of the revolu-

domestic followers. When the young Col Torrijos Cuban leader Fidel Castro supseized power in 1968, he took plied Gen. Torrijos with perover a tropical backwater ruled by sonalised 10-inch Havana eigars, a handful of powerful families and the late president Tito of Yugoscut in half by an enclave of U.S. lavia gave him advice and nooprosperity. aligned support and American banker David Rockefeller intro-

He started off as an avowed enemy of the oligarchy and launched an ambitious land redistribution programme, but the goal of restoring Panamanian sovereignty over the canal zone gradually took the centre stage.

No significant expropriation took place during the general's rule and the Panamanian oligarchy's personal fortunes were left untouched.

Among the domestic problems now facing President Royo are rising unemployment and inflation and a stagnating economy hit by crippling oil import bills and the fall in commodity prices.

Students have taken to the streets several times this year and the loose political coalition among businessmen, farmers, country's father figure.

U.N. envoy concludes Afghan talks

ISLAMABAD, Aug. 9 (A.P.) -Both Afghanistan and Pakistan still want a political solution to the Afghan crisis with active U.N. participation, United Nations special envoy Javier Perez de Cuellar said today after completing talks with leaders of both sides.

Not optimistic

However, the special representative of U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim stressed that many questions remained unanswered. "I don't want to sound overly optimistic," he said on his arrival from Kabul.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar spent three days in the Afghan capital where he met President Babrak Karmal and other ranking leaders following similar discussions with Pakistani President Mohammad Zia ul-Haq and members of his

He was to depart later in the day for Londoo where he expects to brief Mr. Waldheim Tuesday on the outcome of his mission.

The next step is the scheduling of separate meetings in September between Mr. Waldheim and the Afghan and Pakistani foreign ministers, he said.

RANGOON - Burma's President Ne Win has

tightened his hold on the ruling Burma Socialist Programme Party (BSPP). In 1962, as the army's chief-of-staff, he toppled the elected prime minister, U Nu, in a coup and two years later formed the party, after abolishing all other political parties, to consolidate his power.

Even Ne Win's harsbest critics concede that he towers above the ruling party which held its fourth congress this week.

The tough, politically astute president, now 71, has achieved this through a series of bold political moves which seem to have rallied popular support behind bim and his party. In May 1980, the president proclaimed an amnesty for those

political foes and rebels who gave themselves up within three Officials said 2,189 communist, noo-communist and ethnic rebels responded to a free pardon promised by the amnesty and sur-

The government also opened the doors of Burma's crowded jails: and freed political detainees and common criminals under the

In another surprise move, UNe Win sent a personal message to U Nu living in exile in India after leading an unsuccessful resistance movement abroad, inviting him to return home.

The Burmese leader said the invitation was in recognition of U Nu's leading and distinguished role in the struggle for Burma's independence from British rule. U Nu returned in August last year after 11 years and now lives

quietly in a Rangooo suburb devoting his time to the promotion of Buddhism, a lifelong vocation. President Ne Win followed this up by winning over hundreds of other people once prominent in the independence struggle with official recognition of their role and cash awards. The awards of across political ideologies and affiliations.

The measures added up to a policy of oational reconciliation which seems to have generated considerable goodwill among former politi cians as well as the people.

One political group that spurned the government's olive branch was the outlawed, pro-Peking Burma Communist Party (BC) operating from jungle bases near Burma's northeastern border will

Ne Win disclosed that the government held secret peace talks with the BCP late last year, which broke down over communist insistence on continuing to exist as a separate political party with its own arms forces and territory near the Chinese border.

The central committee of the BSPP, in a report to the congress

said the scale of insurgency in the country had been reduced and that rebel groups had been pushed to remote border areas. But the report added that the rebels found sanctuary in neighbour ing countries, from where they launch guerrilla activities.

The report, which does not name these countries, stresses the need to strengthen border security particularly because of what it called

President Ne Win has made clear he believes in shoring u Burma's defences by keeping the 170,000 strong standing and fighting fit and with mass participation in national defence. The BSPP says it will combine vigilance in defence with the purious

of an independent and active foreign policy of friendship with a Burma's oeighbours. The party cities the peaceful resolution of a border dispute wit Bangladeh as evidence of its policy of goodwill and friendship

towards its neighbours. When nearly 200,000 Muslims fied in 1979 from Burma's Araksi state into neighbouring Bangladesh with tales of Burmose oppression and their flight became an international issue, Ne Win agreed repatriate all of them.

But Burnia and Bangladesh subsequently tightened their bords security to prevent the recurrence of such an incident.

